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LAST EDITION

## RETROACTIVE WAR TAXES ARE ATTACKED

House Defeats the Motion to Strike-Out Section in Revenue Bill—Postage Rate Section to Precipitate Big Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A motion by Mr. Madden of Illinois that section 5 of the war tax bill be stricken out, the action which provides for retroactive income taxes, was defeated in the House today by a vote of 123 to 64. The retroactive feature of the income tax was one designed by the Ways and Means Committee to bring in a large amount of revenue. This section reads:

"Every individual, corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, that is liable to pay or that has paid the taxes imposed by title 1 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, upon the net income received in the calendar year, 1916, shall pay, in addition to such taxes, a tax equivalent to 33-1/3 per cent of such taxes, to be assessed and collected under the provisions of existing law, and paid on or before Sept. 15, 1917, except that in the case of a corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, which has fixed its own fiscal year, such tax shall be paid within 165 days after the close of the fiscal year ending during the calendar year, 1917."

The above section is the one which under the somewhat puzzling title "Retroactive" has been given no inconsiderable attention in connection with raising the revenue provided for in the pending war tax bill.

Mr. Madden contended that a person, under the provision of this section, would be paying two taxes on one income during a year. He asserted that it was not the amount of the money involved which he opposed but the policy to which the Government would be committing itself. Representative Sterling of Illinois asserted that it was not a retroactive tax, inasmuch as under the provisions of the existing income tax law, taxes for the preceding year were payable the year following.

Representatives Cannon, Rainey, Greene, Longworth and Kitchin defended the retroactive feature against the attacks of Representatives Madden, Posa and others.

After a conference this morning the Ways and Means Committee appeared to have agreed on certain contested points and, in defending the retroactive tax, acted with unanimity and secured a favorable vote. Representative Dill introduced an amendment designed to make public income tax returns by placing lists of individuals who have paid their tax in the office of the Secretary of Treasury or of any internal revenue collector.

The amendment was rejected. Amendments to the big tax measure are being offered section by section to each title. The part of the bill which provides raising the major part of the desired \$2,445,000,000 is now disposed of and amendments are being offered to the excess profits division of the bill.

It is believed that with the income tax division now out of the way the bill will, within a few days, be ready for action by the House. The biggest stumbling block in the opinion of certain members, will be the proposals to eliminate the proposed second class postage rates.

The House late yesterday adopted (Continued on page four, column three)

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

The whole village of Bullecourt, for the possession of which the British and German forces on the western front have been steadily contending since May 3, is now in British hands. The gain is an important one, for Bullecourt, which lies on the branch railway between Arras and Cambrai, some three miles southeast of Croisilles, is regarded as one of the key positions in the defense of Cambrai.

In the French section of the great battle front, the French forces are steadily consolidating their gains and repulsing all counterattacks. Paris also reports "appreciable progress" east of Craonne.

A vigorous offensive movement still continues on the Italian front, from Tolmeina to the sea. Rome reports the repulse of all the counterattacks launched by the Austrians, in their attempts to recover ground lost during the past few days, and adds that the number of prisoners taken since Monday is 4021, of whom 124 are officers. Minor successes are again claimed by both the British and French in the Macedonian theater.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The supplementary German official statement issued last night says:

There were no events of special importance on any of the fronts.

An earlier statement said: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In consequence of a strong British counterattack, we were compelled to give up some ground which (Continued on page six, column one)

## COURT DECREE FILED IN \$102,000,000 SUIT

The decree of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, following the decision dismissing the suit of Ralph S. Bartlett and others who sought to hold the directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad liable for \$102,000,000, which was claimed as illegally used in the management of the railroad was formally filed today. The decision was rendered on May 4, but did not become operative until the filing of the decree. As a result of the filing of the decree certain stock and holdings under the jurisdiction of the court since the beginning of the suit in 1914 were released. The suit has been heard four times, twice by a single justice and twice by the full bench of the Supreme Court on demurrers and each time the plaintiffs have lost.

## BRITISH EMPIRE CABINET PLANS

Premier Announces in Lower House Imperial Cabinet Will Meet at Least Once a Year to Act on Important Issues

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, formally and officially made the House of Commons acquainted yesterday with what he called a memorable landmark in the constitutional history of the British Empire. After referring to the complete success of the Imperial War Cabinet, including representatives of the whole Empire, he said there was one decision arrived at which should be communicated to the House without delay.

Recognizing that the new procedure had been of such service, the Prime Minister had proposed formally at the last session on behalf of the British Government that the meetings of the Imperial Cabinet should be held annually, or at any intermediate time, when matters of urgent imperial concern require to be settled, and that the Imperial Cabinet should consist of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and such of his colleagues as deal specially with imperial affairs and the Prime Minister of each of the Dominions, or some specially accredited alternate possessed of equal authority, and a representative of the Indian people to be appointed by the Government of India. This proposal met with the cordial approval of overseas representatives.

Mr. Lloyd George noted, in conclusion, that the institution was extremely elastic. It grew not by design but out of the necessities of the war. The essence of it was that the heads of the Empire government with those ministers especially entrusted with imperial policy should meet at regular intervals to confer about foreign policy and matters connected therewith and come to decisions which, subject to the control of their parliaments, they should then severally execute. Thus they would obtain full information about all aspects of imperial affairs and determine together the policy of the Empire in its most vital aspects without infringing upon the autonomy which its parts at present enjoy.

To what constitutional developments this might lead they did not attempt to settle. The whole question of perfecting the mechanism for "continuous consultation" about imperial and foreign affairs between "autonomous nations of the Imperial Commonwealth" will be reserved, the Prime Minister concluded, for that special conference. (Continued on page six, column four)

## PORTUGUESE TROOPS REVIEW IN FRANCE

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU  
LISBON, Portugal (Friday)—The War Minister, Senhor Norton de Matos, accompanied by two aides-de-camp, is proceeding to France to hold a review of the Portuguese troops there.

In Paris and in London he will be occupied with certain questions relative to the participation of Portugal in the war.

"The second alternative, 'the assembling of a convention of Irishmen of all parties for the purpose of producing a scheme of Irish self-government' has much to recommend it. You ask: 'Would it be too much to hope that Irishmen of all creeds and parties might meet in convention for the purpose of drafting a constitution which (Continued on page six, column seven)

Portion of British statesman's letter  
Facsimile of closing sentences in communication dealing with the war



Viscount Grey  
Former British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whose letter on the war appears, in part, on this page today.

## IRISH PARTITION PLAN DISLIKED

All Factions Save Unionists, However, Accept Convention Idea—John E. Redmond States His Party's Position

LONDON, England (Friday)—The proposed convention to settle the Irish difficulty does not meet with the approval of the Irish Unionists. It is evident from their attitude. John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, replied to Mr. Lloyd George, rejecting the proposal of partial home rule, but expressing his willingness to support the convention.

Mr. Redmond's letter follows: "Dear Mr. Lloyd George: The grounds whereon the Irish Party decided not to negotiate with the Government are well known to you, and I do not think it would serve any useful purpose to restate them on this occasion. I note what you say as to the impossibility of taking action which would revive violent political controversy in the crisis of the war and the consequent necessity imposed upon the Government of confining themselves to proposing a settlement which would be substantially accepted by both sides."

"I cannot accept this proposition, and must observe that it has not been applied in some other matters since the outbreak of the war. 'I have laid your letter before my colleagues and they have carefully considered the two alternative proposals contained therein. The first proposal would not, in their opinion, find support in Ireland, and they desire me to inform you they are irreconcilably opposed to this scheme, and that any measures based thereon will meet with their vigorous opposition. The reasons for this decision can better, if necessary, be stated in the debate on Monday.'"

"The second alternative, 'the assembling of a convention of Irishmen of all parties for the purpose of producing a scheme of Irish self-government' has much to recommend it. You ask: 'Would it be too much to hope that Irishmen of all creeds and parties might meet in convention for the purpose of drafting a constitution which (Continued on page six, column seven)

"This view can only be justified in the assumption that Germany is morally and intellectually so superior to (Continued on page six, column five)

## LETTER FROM LORD GREY ON ORIGIN OF WAR

Extract From British Statesman's Communication Places the Responsibility for the Conflict

The following extract is from a private letter, written by Lord Grey of Fallodon, and dated from Fallodon, Lesbury, Northumberland, March 5, 1917. It is of such remarkable and historical interest, as containing the deliberate opinion of a man, intimately familiar with every phase of world policy, during the last quarter of a century, as to the origin of the war, that permission has been obtained, from the writer, for its publication in these columns.

"We know that the origin of our entente first with France and then with Russia was a desire to avoid war and to put an end to our quarrels with those Powers and to the embittered feeling on their side and ours that had so often brought us or seemed to bring us to the brink of war. This was our motive, and a policy of encircling Germany was not in our thoughts."

"Latterly the restlessness, ill concealed ill will and enormous strength of Germany on sea and land made us feel that isolation was dangerous. But we made no binding alliance with France or Russia before the war; we kept our hands free as regards participation in war, and France and Russia knew that aggression upon Germany or even an aggressive policy would get no support from us. With this they were content and I never found an aggressive spirit in French or Russian policy."

"We wished to keep our friends, but also to keep the peace of Europe, and in the European conference in London over the Balkan War we gave proof of this and came through that without reproach and indeed with the credit of having worked for peace. 'One of the tragedies of the situation is that this conference showed clearly that there was in London machinery and personnel that could have settled honorably and fairly every dispute such as that of 1914, if it had been permitted to try and been trusted again. That this was so was due to the personalities of the Ambassadors in London of the five great European Powers, including of course Lickovitsky and Mensdorff, the German and Austrian Ambassadors. I would have trusted every one of them to work for peace again in 1914 as they had done in 1912-13 and I believe they would all have trusted me to play fair and not to try for anything, but a fair settlement.'"

"But in 1914 Germany thought the time had come to take advantage of the situation and to force the pace, and I suppose the Prussian Military men had decided that the time to strike successfully had come. As far as I can see the Germans believe that if England had promised Germany to remain neutral in a European war; in other words if we had given France and Russia to understand that under no circumstances should we help them and had thus parted all company with them, France and Russia would have given in to Germany without fighting, England would have been isolated and discredited and German domination would have been secured without war."

"And the Germans hold us to blame for the war because we did not act according to their idea. 'This view can only be justified in the assumption that Germany is morally and intellectually so superior to (Continued on page six, column five)

## PRECEDENT FOR GOVERNOR SEEN

Resolve Passed in Response to Appeal From Gov. Rice Declared a Basis Upon Which to Rest Prohibition Message

There is ample precedent in Massachusetts history for Governor McCall to follow in sending a message to the Legislature for a memorial urging Congress to declare war prohibition. It was stated today by officials of the War Prohibition Conservation Committee and the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. They called attention to a resolve passed by the Legislature in 1879, urging the termination of portions of an international treaty, the resolve being passed in response to a special message from Governor Rice. The officials called public attention to this precedent because, it was stated, they understood Governor McCall had expressed himself as unaware of a precedent to follow in asking the Legislature to urge war prohibition action by Congress.

Governor McCall would need to change the wording of his predecessor's message of 1879 very slightly, the officials said, to make it applicable to the modern problem of intoxicating drink, rather than to the importation of fish from Canada, which was the subject of Governor Rice's message. The latter said in part in a special message to the Legislature of 1879: "Representations have been made to me that an important interest of Massachusetts is in imminent peril. It is asserted by parties conversant with the business, and entitled to full credence, that the longer continuance of the free importation of fish from Canada will be most disastrous to the fishing interest of the Commonwealth. This will result in the loss of millions of capital and drive from their occupation thousands of deserving citizens."

"Massachusetts cannot look with indifference upon the impending ruin of a class of her people to whom, in common with the whole country, she owes so much of her past prosperity. 'I deem it, therefore, a duty, which I must not omit, to suggest to the Legislature the expediency of interposing the whole influence of the State to secure an exhaustive investigation of the entire question, and if the existing apprehensions should prove well founded, of calling formally upon our senators and representatives in Congress to use every honorable effort to avert the anticipated evil.'"

Following the receipt of this message the Legislature passed a resolve, which became Chapter 11 of the Resolves of 1879, as follows: "Resolved, That justice to the fishermen and to the fishing interests of the country requires that articles 18 and 21 of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Government of Great Britain on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1871, should be terminated at the earliest possible period."

"Resolved, That a copy hereof be sent to each of our senators and representatives in Congress."

"Approved Feb. 27, 1879." It is the intention of the officials of the War Prohibition Conservation Committee and the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League to call Governor McCall's attention to the message of Governor Rice. How easily the present Governor might follow not only the precedent but even the text of Governor Rice's message was commented upon.

Governor McCall, following his predecessor's language, might state that representations had been made to him by persons in a position to know the facts, that the longer continuance of the liquor traffic will be disastrous to complete efficiency and effectiveness of soldiers and citizenry during the present critical war period; the continuance of the liquor traffic will result in great waste of foodstuffs and manhood; that Massachusetts cannot look with indifference upon this loss throughout the Nation, and that the Governor deems it his duty to ask the Legislature to call upon Congress, or the Massachusetts members in Congress, to use every honorable effort to avert the waste which will inevitably continue with the continuance of the liquor traffic.

Also, it has been pointed out, the present Legislature could follow not only the precedent of the 1879 Legislature but to a large degree the text of the resolve of that year. This year's Legislature might resolve that justice requires that no reasonable means be overlooked to secure full efficiency during the war period, and that to this end Congress ought to terminate the traffic in alcoholic beverages.

## GARDNER ORDERED TO REPORT FOR DUTY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Col. A. P. Gardner, preparedness advocate and leader of the Roosevelt division movement in the House, will not get to serve under Major-General Wood. When Mr. Gardner announced his resignation from the House he said he was to report to General Wood, commander of the Southeastern Department. The War Department today ordered him to report to the Eastern Department headquarters in New York, May 24.

## HONDURAS BREAKS WITH GERMAN EMPIRE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Honduras has broken relations with Germany and "taken her place by the United States," according to official reports to the State Department this afternoon.

## BRITISH MASON SHOWN HONORS

F. P. Robinson of Allied Mission Is Given Loving Cup by Brethren of the Grand Lodge, District of Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One phase of the sojourn in Washington of the British Mission is not generally known to the world. It has brought the Masons of England and the United States into closer union. The Grand Lodge of England, it is recorded as a matter of historical fact, is the parent grand lodge of the world. Consequently all grand lodge jurisdictions of America owe their legitimacy and fealty to the Grand Lodge of England.

A few days ago the Masons of the District of Columbia learned that F. P. Robinson, one of the members of the British Mission, was master of a lodge in London. He was invited to attend a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia and was presented to the members by James A. Wetmore, who represents the Grand Lodge of England near this jurisdiction. The grand master, James W. Witten, received the English brother in a speech expressing the feeling of fraternity that exists between the two nations, and Mr. Robinson replied in an equally cordial manner.

By a unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge, Mr. Robinson was given a message of greeting to the Grand Lodge of England, which he is to bear back to his native land and deliver to the proper authorities. The grand master invited the visiting brother to attend a session of St. John's Lodge, No. 11, two days later, on which occasion Mr. Robinson presented to the Grand Lodge an apron which was given to him in England shortly after he was made a Mason. On this same occasion the Masters Association presented to Mr. Robinson a loving cup suitably inscribed.

The visitor, in an address to the lodge, but which was really intended as a message to the Masons of the United States, referred to the great crisis which now besets civilization and spoke of the great hope English Masons entertain that their brethren of the United States will stand by their side in the struggle for free governments and for democracy. This, he declared, is not only the fundamental of civilization but of Masonry itself.

## "DAYLIGHT SAVING" BILL IS REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today favorably reported the "daylight saving" bill. It is recommended that the measure be considered in the "war emergency" program. It stipulates that all clocks in the country be set forward one hour.

## NEW TREASURY ISSUE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An additional block of \$200,000,000 of short time treasury certificates was announced by the treasury today. This issue brings the total up to \$700,000,000.

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## ANGLO-SPANISH TREATY STIRS GERMANOPHILES

Propaganda Intensifies in Germanophile Press, but Premier Is Expected to Consummate Treaty—Exports Stop

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—The campaign on the part of pro-Germans against the ratification of the maritime and commercial Anglo-Spanish agreement arranged by the Marquis de Cortina increases in intensity. The Germanophile press declares such ratification would be neither more nor less than a rupture of neutrality. It is stated that the German Ambassador himself has expressed the case in this way and some of the Germanophiles have even declared that ratification would be a casus belli.

The newspaper A B C says: "Metaphor apart, the treaty is simply intervention. The moment when Spain puts her signature to the convention Spain automatically enters the war, whether or not she sends her army to the trenches, whether or not Spanish blood may run, because in reality she will abandon the policy of neutrality and with it the program with which the Liberal Party obtained power."

"The convention is of itself an initial aggression against one of the two belligerent groups, since by it Spain engages to aid the other group in the war and to lend her direct assistance to the powers of the Entente who are today confederated in the fight."

It is properly pointed out on the other side that this convention was due far more to Spanish initiative than to any other, that the Marquis de Cortina acted on the formal instructions of his Government, and that its chief object was to safeguard the interests of Spain, especially as regards her coal supply. That there should ever be a thought by Spain now of not ratifying the convention is regarded as the height of quixotic absurdity.

It is pointed out that various members of Romanones Cabinet that brought about the convention belong to the new Cabinet, and though Germany is desperately anxious to upset the convention it is believed that Premier Señor Garcia Prieto, will put it through.

The Minister of the Interior announces that numerous applications have been received for exportation of various products, but the Government intend to forbid exportation of all national produce. Applications received will be ignored. Paper export has been stopped and the shipping of a large number of horses bought for Switzerland has also been stopped.

The Finance Minister meanwhile states that coal imports are normal.

## ROCKINGHAM GUNNERS PICKED UP AT SEA

A steamer from a European port arrived today at an American port with 14 men from the American steamer Rockingham, which was sunk by a submarine on May 1, 144 miles off the west coast of Ireland. They were picked up by the Hubert May. All were members of the naval gun crew.

## ONLY THREE SHIPS SUNK

PARIS, France (Friday)—Only three French merchantmen were sunk by submarines in the week ended May 13, according to an official announcement today. During that period 952 vessels entered French ports and 991 departed.



## WAR VIEWPOINT IN ARGENTINA

Course Toward Germany Considered Anti-Ally by Many Citizens—Wheat Export Decree Seen to Favor Teutons

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The formal entry of the United States into the range of the belligerents, on the side of the Allies, has, as was only to be expected, created an immense flutter in the chancelleries of South America. Since then the wanton provocation of Brazil and the subsequent rupture of diplomatic and commercial relations between that country and Germany, has brought the war still nearer to the doors of all South America.

Formal declarations of neutrality have been made by the Argentine Government with the advent of each new participant, since the month of July, 1914. The terms in which the Argentine Government replied to Germany's announcement on the submarine campaign has been widely commented on. That the terms of that note were liable to misconstruction is clearly evidenced by the varying constructions placed upon them.

While its adherents claim that it covers the case sufficiently, others maintain that it was the anemic expression of a timid Government, desirous of trimming its sails to whatever might eventually become the prevailing wind. Amongst the severest critics of the note have been Argentines themselves, both at home and in such centers as Paris and London. Admitting, however, that the note really was an intended, if inadequate, expression of protest and a defense of international law, it is regrettable from many points of view, that this was not made clearer. The Argentine note created disappointment in all the allied countries, including the United States, and significantly enough, it was lauded in the German press.

Ever since the international situation—from the Argentine point of view—commenced to become acute, the Republic has been without an official Minister for Foreign Affairs. For months before, and since, the position of Argentine Minister in London has been vacant. Both the Foreign Ministry and the Legation in London are reported to have been offered to and declined by several Argentine citizens of more or less eminence and with greater or lesser qualifications.

In the meantime economic complications increase. For lack of a little plain and clear speaking misunderstandings regrettable and liable to be serious in results, are beginning to occur.

When the decree prohibiting wheat and flour exports was issued a fortnight ago, it was generally agreed that if there was an actual danger of food scarcity in the Republic, the measure was justified. But granting that—the summary manner in which the decree has been enforced, and the prejudice it has caused to allied interests, have apparently created impressions in allied countries which might have been avoided or alleviated by the exercise of that tact which is assumed—though not always correctly—to characterize diplomats and diplomatic dealings.

The fact that this decree coincided with Germany's last desperate attempt to blockade England, and with the proposal of the Mexican Government that all supplies to the belligerent governments from South America should be stopped, it appears, created suspicions in certain countries, that German influences have been at work.

## BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR NEW RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Dr. Charles Sarcote, professor of Edinburgh University and Belgian Consul, spoke at a great meeting held in Edinburgh in celebration of the recent events in Russia. The chairman, Principal Sir Alfred Ewing, K. C. B., F. R. S., described the speaker as one whom the world knew for an able writer of European reputation on important international questions.

Never in history had such enormous results been achieved at so little cost, said Dr. Sarcote. All agreed, he continued, that the one outstanding fact was the dramatic suddenness of the present revolution in Russia which, in the course of a few days had swept over an empire 700 times larger than Belgium, and whereby a monarchy, the root of Russian history for 1000 years, had vanished. Primarily, Dr. Sarcote declared, the revolution meant the liberation of 150,000,000 people and 50 nationalities. It was the end not only of an autocracy, but also the end of theocracy, which was not the government of religion, which was beautiful in Russia, but of the regime and organization of the church. Russia had, indeed, paid the full price for her freedom, in no other instance had a people suffered so long and so severely to win their liberty.

In 1905, Dr. Sarcote said, he was in Russia and witnessed the tragic times of an abortive revolution, when the whole country was ablaze, and massacres of the Jews took place which frequently were brought about to divert the passions of the mob. That the present revolution had not witnessed such scenes was due in a great measure to the wisdom and statesmanship of the leaders, some of whom had been leaders in 1905, but

they had learned to wait. During the last three weeks a strange paradox was witnessed, that of the Government breaking the law while the revolutionaries observed and respected it.

This revolution meant the establishment of a united states of the Russian commonwealth, because, what hitherto had been the wild dream of visionaries had now become in Russia the only practical, inevitable solution—a federal state, a commonwealth, founded on the model of the commonwealth of America. Ever since the time of Frederick the Great and Peter III, Prussia and Russia had been united, this alliance being solemnized by the black mass. Thus the despotism of the past was supported, as it were, by three pillars, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, the Drei Kaiserbund. The central pillar was, however, falling in. Quarrels in the past had always been patched up; when the Poles rose against Russia, the Prussians helped; again when the Hungarians rose, the Russians came to the rescue. It was the corner stone of the policy of Bismarck, that Prussia should remain faithful to the alliance, but this alliance was now dissolved. The press had not yet fully realized the enormous significance and the immediate result of the Russian revolution on the politics of the world, and particularly on the German Nation.

The United States of America, Great Britain and France were the three great democracies, Dr. Sarcote said, which, frequently divided, were now united. This revolution was going to stiffen and unite the free peoples in their purpose. He felt, too, that moral and political influence in Germany would assert itself, and even at present Socialist opinion was making itself heard, so that the Kaiser had promised liberty after the war. The revolution had had an auspicious beginning, but it was only a beginning. Many problems remained to be solved. Many felt that burning questions could be delayed until after the war, but in war difficulties could not be run away from, and in Russia these difficulties must be met to win the war. Bribery, dislocation, anarchy, and the food question must be tackled. The Government must be democratic, yet strong, and at the present moment it was difficult to unite these two qualities. The Grand Duke Nicholas was a magnificent leader of men, every inch a Tsar, but his upbringing was reactionary and the people with their newly won liberties would be afraid to trust their destinies to another Romanoff. The Russian people, Dr. Sarcote said, in conclusion, had a natural genius for democracy and organization, and local government had been most successful. The world was, he added, expecting great results from Russia's awakening.

## GOVERNMENT TO FIX PRICES FOR SUPPLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Wholesale grocery dealers who recently bid on the specifications for supplies stated by the Government were notified that the goods were to be paid for at a rate to be determined by the President in due course. This is said to be the first instance in which they have been ordered to furnish goods without knowing the price in advance.

Some believe this is a step toward Government confiscation of food, others that amicable settlement of terms will result, since the Federal instructions added that any representations as to the price claimed for the goods should be submitted with bill on delivery. Jobbers have received a notice from the Federal Department of Agriculture asking them for statements of all foodstuffs held in warehouses on May 1.

## TORONTO HOTEL MEN WANT FEWER TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—At a general meeting of the hotel keepers held in this city it was decided to send a deputation to the council to ask relief from land and business taxes and water rates, and for other assistance in order that the hotels of Toronto might be kept open.

When the matter came up before the Board of Control, however, the request was vigorously opposed by a deputation of ratepayers, who pointed out that if such privileges were granted the hotels, small property owners would have to make up the loss in civic revenue.

Mayor Church said that the city was not responsible for existing conditions with regard to the hotels and that they should seek relief from the Dominion Government, whose action, he believed, had caused the decline in that particular branch of business.

## WOODEN SHIP EVERY TEN DAYS IS PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Work begins to-day on the construction, near this city, of a shipbuilding plant which, under supervision of the United States Government, will turn out one complete wooden ship every 10 days. It will employ 3000 men, all railroads will give material for it the right of way, and no detail will be spared to insure prompt and continuous supply of ships to combat the submarines.

These ships, it is said, will be of 3000 gross tons, carry 5000 tons, with length of 290 feet, 46 foot beam, draft of 17, and speed of 16 knots. Estimated cost of each ship is \$350,000. Standardization of every part of the vessel has been worked out by the Government, and there is no anticipation of delay in supply of materials. These two features, it is said, insure all speed in construction.

## FINLAND'S NEW LIBERTY SECURE

Authority, in an Interview, Declares Himself Hopeful of Situation Now and in Future—Progress Made by Finland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"The Russian Revolution means the realization of the hopes of Finland for the freedom and development of her national life." This is the upshot of the recent great events in Russia so far as they affect Finland, in the view of one of the best informed authorities on matters pertaining to Finland in the British capital. This gentleman's personal connections with Finland, where his father was formerly member of the Finnish Diet and where many of his personal friends are now playing a prominent part in affairs, his close study of the course of events, and his broad judicial attitude of thought render his opinions on recent developments of especial value.

In an interview which a representative of The Christian Science Monitor lately had with this authority, the latter proved to be most hopeful as to the situation in Finland both now and in the future. As he is not the type of student of affairs who is determined to see the dawn on any provocation, his view is calculated to increase the confidence among Russia's allies, and neutrals, that Finland has at last after many trials emerged into freedom. These trials, as this expert has shown from time to time, have multiplied with great rapidity during the past 20 years, culminating in what might be called a crescendo of reaction during the present war under the Governor-Generalship of General Seyn. The 90 years of autonomous government and great economic and political development which elapsed between the transfer of Finland from Sweden to Russia, as the result of the war of 1809 between these two countries, and the beginning of the reign of Nicholas II—now so drastically ended—were followed by the years of repression which are now themselves, it is to be hoped, ended.

The manifesto of February, 1899, announcing Russia's determination to legislate in Finland in any matter deemed by the Russian bureaucracy to have a bearing on Russian interests was followed in July, 1900, by the forcing of Russian as the official language upon important departments, and in July, 1901, by the imposition of the Russian military system upon Finland in place of the Finnish system. The rigorous censorship of opinion and the pressure of the espionage system led to the inevitable and General Bobrikoff was assassinated in 1904 by a young man who planned the deed with remarkable elaborateness and patient care for his friend's welfare, passing them by in the street to their great surprise for a year before, in order that they might not be implicated. The Russian revolution of 1905, in which Finland joined, restored the latter's freedom and gave her a new constitution based on universal adult suffrage. The failure of the revolution involved the failure of Finland's hopes, further interference in Finland's local affairs, further curtailment of the powers of the Finnish Diet—a general increase in reactionary interference with the rights of the Grand-Duchy, which was not checked but intensified by Stolypin's "reformed" third Duma. But it was only with the outbreak of the present war that reaction reached its height. General Seyn, the Governor-General, had apparently one object, namely, to drive the Finns to open revolt, and to use this revolt as an excuse for still more crushing measures. Since the war broke out the Finns have not been behindhand in endeavoring to associate themselves with the Allies' cause, but every effort was thwarted by General Seyn. Even if the Finns provided hospitals which were badly needed, the Russian wounded were prevented from reaching them. In such ways Finland's effort in the common cause was made to appear trifling and simultaneously, the Finns were accused of lethargy, ill-will and lack of patriotism.

All this now appears to be a thing of the past. Much depends on the stability of the new regime and on this point The Christian Science Monitor representative put a question. While not professing himself an expert in Russian matters, the informant thought that the whole trend of events in Russia went to show that there was no likelihood of any return to the old system. He referred to the view given that day in an English newspaper that the cleavage between the Provisional Government and the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates was tending toward strife, but remarked that even if these differences led to some modification of the Provisional Government, Finland stood to gain.

"Whatever else is in doubt," he remarked, "there can be no doubt that the recent manifesto restoring the Finnish constitution and rescinding all the oppressive edicts of the past 20 years represents the will of the Russian people. There is no doubt whatever that the Provisional Government had a mandate from the Russian people to restore Finnish liberties. Henceforth it is impossible to argue this manifesto away. Had it been signed by any single person, even by the Prime Minister, Prince Lvoff, it would have been possible to argue that it did not represent the wishes of the Russian people, but every member of the Government has affixed his signature. Whatever variation there may be in the Russian Government in future no Government—except a restored autocratic Government which is not at the moment conceivable—will feel able,

even if it has the desire, to fly in the face of the plain popular demand in regard to Finland."

"The people of Finland and their leaders are very satisfied with what the Provisional Government has already done. M. Kerensky, Minister of Justice and one of the leading members of the Provisional Government, who has been visiting Finland, has made it clear that to the liberties the Finns have enjoyed in the past and of which they had been robbed, new privileges and liberties will be added and Finland will be in fact a free nation."

In this connection The Christian Science Monitor informant recalled the fact that Finland's liberties have always been dependent on the whim of the ruling Tsar of Russia. When Alexander I took Finland from Sweden he aimed at making her people feel that they were united to Russia for their own advantage and therefore maintained their political as well as their civil laws. He became Grand-Duke of Finland, which remained outside the general Russian state-system. Alexander II, the reformer, was still more enlightened in his policy. So long as a progressive monarch was on the throne Finland fared well, but there was an absence of stability. Even the very advanced constitution of 1905 had no sounder basis. The Christian Science Monitor informant expressed the view that this was one of the directions in which it would be found that Finland had taken a distinct step forward, and that in future the constitution of Finland would be a thing within its own control, which could not be tampered with from outside, except by some such direct attack as those perpetrated by the old régime. Such attacks it is reasonable to regard as quite inconceivable.

The Christian Science Monitor's informant mentioned that Finland was busy setting its house in order. "A cabinet of 13 is in charge of affairs," he remarked. "The Prime Minister is M. Tokoi, a Socialist, and chairman of the Provincial Association of Trade Unions. I believe he spent several years in the United States and Canada as a laborer. Six of the cabinet are Socialists and six represent other shades of political thought. It is not quite correct to regard this cabinet as a coalition; it is rather to be regarded as a Socialist Government, strengthened by representatives of other parties, amongst whom is a friend of my own, M. Ehrnrooth, who is president of the Board of Trade. He is a man who has made an exceedingly close study of labor affairs and who has the confidence of labor and his wide knowledge and experience should give added stability to the Government. An interesting appointment is that of M. Svinhufvud, a former president of the Finnish Diet, who has been exiled for many years, to be procurator. This is the highest legal post, and it is a novel and amusing situation that the 'chief constable' of a land should be a man who has spent so long a period in prison and who, from the point of view of the old régime, was a rank disturber of order."

The Christian Science Monitor representative touched for a moment again on the oppression of Finland and on this elicited some interesting observations. In reply to a question as to whether the plea might be entered for the old régime that they were not actuated so much by ill-will as by a bigoted belief in the bureaucratic system and that the oppression of Finland was a misguided effort to apply to Finland the plan of ruling from the center, The Christian Science Monitor informant said that it was very difficult to make excuses for the old régime. Making every allowance it was difficult to see anything but ill-will in the late repressive developments in Finland. "A clear distinction has to be made between the past 20 years and the previous 90 years," he said. "In the past Tsars came and went. Some were reactionary, some were progressive but broadly speaking, a standard of political honesty was always maintained in the relations between Finland and Russia. During the reign of Nicholas II, a moral degeneration appears to have gradually spread throughout the length and breadth of Russia's administrative system. I suppose it is the chief condemnation of the system that it had such fruits. What has always alarmed Finnish leaders even more than the actual measures of repression has been the possibility that this moral corruption in administration and politics would gradually take possession of Finns themselves. Fortunately the Finns have always shown, partly as a result of their close contact with Scandinavian nations, such a high standard of purity in their political life, such a deep belief in the sanctity of law, that they have been almost completely protected from such baneful results. The few Finns who have joined themselves to the Russian methods have always found themselves ostracized by their fellow-countrymen."

The Christian Science Monitor representative then turned to the question of Finland's future relations with Russia. Geographically, Finland is of course closely connected with Russia, and it is scarcely conceivable that it should ever again form part of Sweden. Nevertheless, a great gulf has always separated Finland and Russia. Finland, it must be remembered, is a very advanced nation in practically every branch of human activity. Politically she has long been at the point Russia appears to have reached, and her progress during the Nineteenth Century in industry and commerce, in education, in art, was remarkable. The whole of her people are non-Slavonic and everything has combined to make Finland face toward the West and regard herself, as it were, as a western nation. It has been charged against Finland, in fact, that she has been partly to blame herself for her troubles, for has she not always cold-shouldered Russia and taken toward her neighbor an attitude of unpleasant superiority. The Christian Science Monitor representative put a question on this point. In the opinion of The Christian Science Monitor's informant,

however, the charge is fallacious. "My view is," he remarked, "that the apparently aloof attitude of Finland toward Russia was due to force of circumstances and not to any desire on the Finnish people to cut themselves off from Russia. It must be remembered that when Finland was taken from Sweden in 1809, you had the position of two races being joined together differing in language, culture and in their fundamental points of view. Moreover, Finland possessed laws and customs which directly conflicted with those of her neighbor. This was a situation which could only be very gradually modified, but it was being modified. Intermarriage was taking place, bonds of sentiment and mutual understanding were being formed, the conflicting laws and customs were being modified and abolished. The Russian bureaucracy took it upon itself to interfere with this gradual but steady development by its repressive measures, which roused the deep antagonism of the Finns, and did so more and more as time passed. Nevertheless, I can remember for myself in my boyhood the entirely friendly feeling which existed between Russians as such and the Finnish people as such. We had many Russian friends; Russian literature was closely studied, at least in translations, the Russian language was being studied and would have been studied still more widely had it not been for the force of the Russian bureaucracy to force it upon Finland as the official language."

"I am quite certain that now that the Russian people are free and have made known their own wishes with regard to Finland, nothing more will be heard of the alleged aloofness of Finland toward Russia. They will join heartily together in building up a great state in every right sense of the word and each will have much to teach the other. I am very hopeful," he concluded, "for the future of Finland and Russia."

## COOPERATORS MARK CENTENARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England.—The occasion of the centenary of George Jacob Holyoake, who may be considered the founder of the cooperative movement, brought together a large number of cooperators from all parts of the kingdom. The ceremony of unveiling the commemorative tablet, which constituted the principal feature of the centenary celebrations, took place at a meeting in the Central Hall, under the presidency of Mr. W. Roberts (chairman of the Birmingham Cooperative Society). Lord Grey, who wrote regretting his inability to be present, said that Holyoake had built up a vast voluntary cooperative commonwealth to his countrymen. Nothing could be better for the country than that it should strive for the realization, in their entirety, of the cooperative ideals of Holyoake. In the course of his speech the chairman said that, famous as Birmingham had been for eminent men, a prominent and honorable place might be claimed among them for Holyoake. Although the home of one of the pioneers, the cooperative movement, said the speaker, had, for a long time, made little progress in Birmingham and it had needed several separate attempts to establish it successfully in that city.

Mr. Edward Owen Greening, who performed the ceremony of unveiling the tablet, spoke at length of the work which Holyoake had accomplished. The idea of cooperation, he said, had always been dear to Holyoake. While the movement was still a very small affair, he had seen the possibilities of its future, and of all that might be accomplished by its means for the benefit of the workers of the world. The tablet would be erected on the premises of the local society as a token of their gratitude for the work Holyoake had done in the early days of the movement.

Mrs. Holyoake Marsh said how grateful she was for the honor paid to her father, and spoke of the improvement which had taken place in the conditions of labor in the education of the people during the last 100 years. Mr. James Deans (Secretary of the Scottish Sectional Board) reminded his hearers that Holyoake had urged that cooperation should carry a message of confidence to the purchaser. He had insisted that morality should have a place in the trade carried on by cooperation and that morality should pay. He had insisted that the movement should be guided by conscientious motives. It was largely due to his fidelity to these ideas that the cooperative movement was today so fine an example of democratic self-government.

## RAILWAYMEN DISSATISFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales.—At a recent conference of South Wales railwaymen, held in Cardiff, by a large majority it was resolved to accept the increase in the war bonus of 5s. A strong protest was, however, made at the inadequacy of the advance to meet the present high prices, and the Government was warned that unless steps were immediately taken to check the exploitation of the Nation's food, a further increase would be demanded. An amendment rejecting the terms of settlement and demanding the 10s. advance, originally claimed was rejected. At Liverpool a demonstration of railwaymen was also held to support the demand for 10s. a week increase in wages. Dissatisfaction was expressed at the 5s. bonus settlement, recently arrived at in London between the National Union executive committee and the railway executive committee. The meeting expressed the opinion that the advance of 15s. granted since the outbreak of war must be regarded as wages and not as bonus.

## PROHIBITION SOON TO COME

William J. Bryan Cites Arguments to Show That a "Dry" Nation at This Time Is Important War Necessity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Speaking of that phase of the food situation connected with the manufacture of alcoholic drinks, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, William Jennings Bryan, who has been speaking in the Far West, said he believed that national prohibition would soon come anyway, but that the war furnishes two arguments in addition to those that are permanent in character.

"In the first place," he said, "we cannot afford to allow \$145,000,000 worth of grain to be converted into alcohol when it is needed for bread. To urge an increase in garden space and yet be indifferent to the conversion of the products of our prairies into alcohol would be saving at the expense of starving at the bung-hole. The second argument is found in the fact that alcohol impairs efficiency, and we cannot, at a crisis like this, permit an impairment of efficiency either in our soldiers or in our producers."

In regard to the sentiment in favor of prohibition as a war measure, as he has found it in his travels through the country, Mr. Bryan said that not only are the regular prohibitionists, temperance and antisaloon people in favor of it, as, of course, they must be, but a large number of others who view the matter from the standpoint of an economic and social necessity are also in favor of such a measure.

Responding to the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Bryan has been calling the attention of his audiences to the department's program of fixing, if necessary, a minimum price at which products may be bought from the farmer, in order that the greatly increased production that the producer is asked to bring about may not serve to give the farmer relatively decreased returns; and on the other hand, the necessity of fixing, if emergency calls for it, a maximum price at which food may be sold in order that markets may not be "cornered" and the consumer made to pay an abnormal and unjust price.

Calling attention to the important results obtained by the 300,000 boys and girls who are organized in the form of corn clubs and other producing associations, Mr. Bryan has, in his addresses, cited the fact that if 10,000,000 out of the 25,000,000 boys and girls in the United States will, during the coming summer, grow only a small part of what it has been proved they can produce, food valued at more than \$100,000,000 will be added to the resources of the country, and a value much greater than this added to the experience of the young men and women in improved thought processes and habits.

## SPAIN AND THE NEW WAR DEVELOPMENTS

By The Christian Science Monitor special

Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—As already mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, it is learned that at the sitting of the Cabinet at which it was decided to send a strong protest to Germany in regard to the sinking of the San Fulgencio, it was also determined to demand from Germany, in the most direct and emphatic terms, an adequate indemnity, and at the same time to make it clear that Spain could no longer tolerate these violent excesses of piracy. The King himself presided at this meeting of the Cabinet, and it is notable that despite recent dissensions there was complete unity among the ministers concerning the steps to be taken in view of the latest developments of the German menace. Before the sitting the King had personally consulted all the prominent leaders of parties, including Señor Maura, and found them in substantial agreement with the course it was proposed to pursue. It is now made clear that the San Fulgencio had left Spain before Germany had announced her new submarine campaign and was returning to Barcelona with coal.

The newspaper El Imparcial in some free comments on the subject, which indicate a relaxing of the cen-

sorship with possible object of developing public opinion regarding the new situation, says that the gravity of the case is increased by the fact that it was in no way due to the Germans that the crew of the ship was saved, and that, apart from the inevitable result that large numbers of workmen at Barcelona will be rendered idle, the Spanish shipowners will now be obliged to lay up their ships indefinitely, since even the possession of a German safe conduct will not guarantee the safety of the crews. El Imparcial concludes significantly by saying: "All these considerations will more than ever preoccupy the Government, since the declaration of war by the United States and Cuba against Germany and the intentions of Brazil and certain other South American republics have brought neutrals to a very new state of feeling."

The Herald de Madrid says that the sittings of the Cabinet under the presidency of the King are of the highest importance, and that the present situation obliges the people to consider what attitude would best benefit the nation, its strict neutrality having failed to protect it from snares and aggression. The Correspondencia de España remarks, "If this state of things persists, and if Germany does not change her conduct, it will not be a matter of surprise if Spain very soon makes such a reply as will be suitable to Germany's attitude." The papers generally are more outspoken than at any time since the war began. The coal shortage in consequence of the blockade is having serious results. The famous ceramic factory of La Cartuja at Seville announces that it must close for this reason, and 1500 employees are thrown out of work. The two leading hotels in Madrid, Ritz and Palace, also announced that they could not continue owing to coal shortage, but the Government has given them special facilities.

## NATIONAL SERVICE VOLUNTEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Director-General of National Service makes it known that cases have come to his notice in which an employer has discharged, or refused to engage, an otherwise suitable man on the ground that the latter has enrolled as a National Service volunteer and that in consequence of this the employer is uncertain how long he might be able to keep the man in his employment. The Director-General wishes it to be understood that any such action on the part of an employer is contrary to his wishes. It is further pointed out that there are no grounds for such proceeding as, if and when a National Service volunteer is called up, the employer will, in each case, have the opportunity of appealing for the man's retention before a specially constituted tribunal.

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The Government has done big things this past year in adding to the interest of the National Parks.

Many new trails have been laid out in Glacier so that interesting places heretofore inaccessible may now be visited. Automobiles are universal now in Yellowstone, taking the place of the uncomfortable and slow-going horse-stages, a matter for rejoicing by visitors, and the "Cody Road"—eastern exit from the Yellowstone—has been perfected so that its marvelous scenery can be viewed from comfortable automobiles, over glorious Shoshone Canyon. Don't miss the Cody Road!

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By special correspondent of The Christian  
— Science Monitor

In referring to the self-governing "colonies," he said, "I think that the term 'colony,' so far as our countries are concerned, ought to cease, and that

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Czech correspondent

industrially the most developed and the richest countries of the dual monarchy, and are justly called "the pearls of Austria." The main source of their

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
military correspondent

ground. Besides giving commanding artillery positions and command of view this ridge is the last natural obstacle to an advance against the plain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
FRANKFORT, Germany (via Am-

even revolutionary weapons in a fight against a superior opponent without, however, had no hesitation in casting what was then the German people into universal franchise, the universal suffrage, into the trying pan, so as to warn off monarchical foreign states from attempting to poke their finger into our national omelette. I have never doubted that the German people, so soon as it sees that the existing franchise is an injurious institution, will be strong and shrewd enough to free itself from it. If it is incapable of doing so, then my dictum to the effect that it could ride when once it is settled in the saddle (the speech of May 18, 1867) was mistaken. The adoption of the universal franchise was a weapon in the fight against Austria-Hungary and other countries, in the fight for German unity, as well as a threat of resort to every means in the fight against coalitions. In a fight of that kind, when it is a matter of to be or not to be, one is regardless of the weapons he seizes upon, and of the valuables he destroys by their use; the only ruling consideration of the moment is success in the struggle, the securing of independence with regard to the outer world; the question of the securing and the damage wrought in the process has to be effected after the conclusion of peace.

have taken 167 guns. The French communiqué states "we have also captured a considerable and as yet

## PORTLAND, ORE., TRIES DAYLIGHT SAVING

of April many citizens here advanced their clocks an hour in accord with

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Mayor Albee stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that so long as the resolution had been passed he felt it was the city's place to take the lead in the movement and he was sure that it would do so in a few days.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

## BIG RAISIN CROP COMING

Growers Association were returning to their territories on Wednesday after

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

## NEW YORK HALTS A LIGHTING INQUIRY

order discontinuing an investigation as to the 12-cent electrical rate charged to small consumers by the

## HONOLULU PLANS FARM FOR THE IDLE

islateure a measure to set aside a tract of land near Honolulu for a farm for

the unemployed. President Charles Chillingworth of the Senate and Senator A. L. Castle are backing the plan.

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**EDITORS FOR PROHIBITION**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

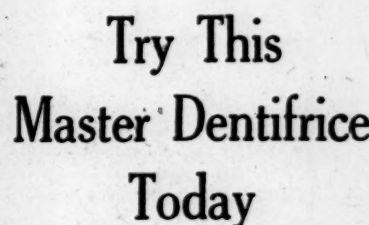
FT. SMITH, Ark.—Arkansas editors, meeting here as members of the Arkansas State Press Association, have passed resolutions favoring the enforcement of national prohibition during the war. They voted also to invite the 1918 convention of the National Press Association to Arkansas.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

The report comes from Arkansas of a supply of cans and preserving jars which are to be had for home use. In this respect, Mississippi is not so well supplied, while Tennessee is greatly in need of canning facilities. Here again the farm bureau will meet the emergency.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

1997-1998



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## N. E. A. TO ENTER NATIONAL ISSUES

Program of the Annual Meeting at Portland, Ore., in July Is Based on Nationalism, Patriotism and Preparedness

Preparedness, nationalism and patriotism are the ideas around which will center the programs of the general sessions of the National Education Association which is to meet in Portland, Ore., July 7 to 14. Speakers representing various phases of educational work will show particular types of training tending to the development of these fundamental virtues. A considerable number of speakers representing business and political life will make their contributions to the same general topics. Speakers who have definitely accepted invitations to appear upon the program are Mrs. Alexander Thompson, of Dallas, Ore.; Commissioner P. P. Claxton, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Anna Y. Reed, Seattle, Wash.; Commissioner E. O. Sisson, Boise, Idaho; President Henry Suzzallo, Seattle, Wash.; E. B. Piper, editor, The Oregonian, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, chairman State Commission on Military, Portland, Ore.; W. J. Kerr, president, Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.; Governor Ernest Lister, Olympia, Wash.; Mrs. Ella Flag Young, Chicago, Ill.; T. L. Campbell, president, State University, Eugene, Ore.; Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, State Superintendent for Washington; and T. W. J. Newbill, State College, Pullman, Wash.

Preliminary to the Thursday evening meeting, there will be a public admission of a class of 100 to citizenship. The regular exercises will be carried out by the circuit judge who will hold a session of his court in the auditorium for this particular occasion. The Department of Kindergarten Education will center one of its sessions on the topic, "The Kindergarten as an Organic Part of Every Elementary School," with discussions from the viewpoint of college president, city superintendent, school principal, grade teacher and kindergarten. Some of the speakers are President Suzzallo of Seattle, Wash.; Associate Superintendent Shallow of New York City; Superintendent Shields of Los Angeles; Dr. Caroline Hedger of Chicago; and Rudolph Archer, Valley City, N. D. A joint session will be held with the elementary department. The Department of Elementary Education will treat of the "Principles of the Progress in Education." At its second session the topic will be "Practice in Progress in Education." The sessions of the Department of Special Education will present contributions by recognized experts in the several lines of the department; interests not only on tested, but as well on desirable policies of organization and methods of teaching children. In conformity with the association's emphasis on national preparedness, the department will lay stress upon the necessity of more adequate preparedness of teachers for special children of all sorts.

The Department of Secondary Education will present the following topics and speakers: "The Intermediate School or Junior High School," Superintendent A. C. Barker, Oakland, Cal.; "The Junior College on the Six-Four-Four Plan," Superintendent Frazier, Everett, Wash.; "The Evening High School, Its Needs and Possibilities," Assistant Superintendent W. M. Osbourne, Tacoma, Wash.; "Conservation of the Teacher," Prof. C. E. Rugh, University of California; "Conservation of the Pupil," Principal George C. Jensen, Elko, Nev.; "The Girl Problem in the High School," Elizabeth Rowell, adviser of girls, Broadway High School, Seattle, Wash.; "The Responsibility of the High School for American Ideals," President A. H. Reinhardt, Mills College, Oakland, Cal.

The Department of General Science Instruction will discuss "Reorganization of Science Courses to Fit a Three-Year Intermediate High School," "The Natural Aid which the Proper Instruction in Scientific Facts, Thinking and Application Can Lead to Instruction in Preparedness," "The Training of Science Teachers." It will also hold a joint session with the Department of Vocational Education and Practical Arts. The program centering around the topic "The Intermediate Vocational Content of the Intermediate High School Course; the Extent to Which Correlated Instruction in Practical Arts and Sciences Can Vitalize the Work."

The Department of Rural and Agricultural Education will present the following topics and speakers: "A Program for Rural School Education in the State," Thomas E. Finegan, State Department of Education, New York; and C. G. Schulz, superintendent of public instruction, Minnesota; "Teacher-Training in Its Relation to the Teaching of Agriculture as a Practical Art," Z. M. Smith, State Department of Education, Indiana; and John M. Munson, State Department of Education, Michigan; "A Typical Case of Rural Education," Illustrated, John A. Doelle, superintendent of schools, Houghton, Mich.; "Results Achieved in Secondary Agriculture and the Methods Pursued in Actual Practice," H. H. Goddard, State Department of Education, Wisconsin.

## CHICAGO EMPLOYEES BUY FOOD TOGETHER

CHICAGO, Ill.—The first instance of community buying in the city to defeat the high cost of living was reported in the City Hall when G. W. Bassett, secretary of the Department of Public Service, announced that he had arranged with wholesale grocery

houses and provision firms to sell him, at wholesale prices, the food-stuffs that his 54 employees will need, says the Post.

## SCOTTISH RITE JUBILEE OPENS

Union of Supreme Councils of Northern Masonic Jurisdiction in United States in 1867 Is Celebrated in Boston

Union of the Supreme Councils of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in the United States 50 years ago is being celebrated today in the Masonic Temple, Tremont and Boylston streets, Boston. The Council of Deliberation met in annual session at 10 o'clock this morning in Corinthian Hall. The exercises this morning are literary and musical followed at 11 o'clock by a reception to guests and delegates from the Supreme Council.

The amalgamation of the Councils of the Scottish Rite of the Northern Jurisdiction was effected formally in Boston on May 17, 1867, and long since it was decided to hold the jubilee exercises and anniversary here. Illustrious Charles T. Gallagher, 33 degrees, active, and deputy for Massachusetts in the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite in the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States is presiding over the sessions of the Council of Deliberation today.

William C. Mason, 33 degrees, active, and deputy for Maine; J. Henry Williams, 33 degrees, active, of Philadelphia, and Lee S. Tillotson, 33 degrees, of Montpelier, Vt., representing the Supreme Council, are received this morning by the commander-in-chief of the Council of Deliberation. The literary exercises will consist of papers, historical and otherwise, and addresses having to do with the centennial of united Scottish Rite jurisdiction in the Northern United States.

This afternoon at 3:30 the Massachusetts Consistory holds a rendezvous in the Temple. At that hour the distinguished representatives from the Supreme Council delegated to attend the jubilee celebration of the union of 1867 in Boston will be received by the consistory, officers and members. The delegates from the Supreme Council will be under the escort of illustrious Charles T. Gallagher, 33; Leon M. Abbott, 33, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; Arthur G. Pollard, 33, and Frederick W. Hamilton, 33, and grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, all active members of the Supreme Council for Massachusetts.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Consistory will confer with the twentieth grade of the Scottish Rite in full form and ceremonial under the direction of illustrious Lawson W. Oakes, 32 degrees. At the reception of the distinguished visitors from the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, Joseph A. Bryant, 32 degrees, illustrious commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts Consistory, will welcome the delegation.

A buffet luncheon will be served continuously from 5 this evening until 8 in the dining hall to suit the convenience of the visitors and members attending the various ceremonies. Tonight at 8 o'clock the Massachusetts Consistory will confer the twenty-first grade of the Scottish Rite in full form and complete ceremonial under the direction of illustrious Wilbur S. Locke, 32 degrees, first lieutenant-commander of the Massachusetts Consistory.

## THREE MEN FINED \$55 EACH FOR FLAG ABUSE

Three young men were fined \$55 each for larceny and mutilation of United States flags by Judge Joseph R. Churchill in the Dorchester Municipal Court today. The men were Warren Wright, of 21 Newell Street, Daniel Hurley of 15 Newell Street and Thomas Lally of 78 Chelmsford Street, all of the Neponset section of Dorchester. They appeared and were held in \$350 bonds.

Charges were brought by the police of Station 11 that the men took three flags from flagpoles at 78 Ridgewood Street, 19 Ridgewood Street and 58 Inwood Street, and that after taking the flags they proceeded to mutilate them. In imposing a fine of \$55 on each man Judge Churchill said that no disrespect could be allowed to the flag and added: "The hostile enemy, the German, could not treat the American flag with more contempt."

**B. U. WAR COURSE**  
Registration for the free war emergency business course at the College of Business Administration has closed with a list of \$38, and there are already 125 on the waiting list. Prominent bankers of the city will give lectures on banking as a part of the regular course. There are to be two divisions of the course, one meeting from 3 to 4 in the afternoon, and the other from 6 to 7:30, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, beginning Monday, June 11.

## HOMEMAKING IS MEETING TOPIC

Teachers in Massachusetts State-Aided Schools Open Their Fifth Annual Conference at Worcester Trade School

WORCESTER, Mass.—Teachers in Massachusetts State-aided homemaker schools opened their fifth annual conference under the direction of the Massachusetts Board of Education at the Worcester Trade School for Girls today. The conference deals particularly with the present unusual necessity of economy and conservation of home products due to war conditions, and is intended especially for community benefit. The program, which opened at 10 o'clock, called for a presentation of home project work by Miss Florence E. Moss of Worcester. This included the necessity of such work for gain in practical results and methods of conducting it. Charles R. Allen of the State Board of Education was called upon for an address on professional improvement.

Round tables followed the general meeting. The one on cookery and household management dealt with careful planning of the budget, intelligent marketing and organization of time. Attention was given as to what to buy to obtain certain results, when to buy and the quantities that proved the most economical. On the program were Miss Bertha A. Holden of Hallowell and Miss Mildred I. Horne of New Bedford.

Design as applied to dress patterns was the subject assigned to Miss Gertrude Zeiss of Somerville and dealt with simplicity and time economy as well as good taste. Miss Margaret Lovell of Worcester spoke of design as applied to embroidery stitches and Miss Alice M. Keane of Quincy told of ways of meeting the increased cost of millinery materials, both by the substitution of other materials and of different methods and effects.

The program in the non-vocational section called for a talk on the application of general science to food preservation by Miss Warner, agent for Worcester County, dealing chiefly with the problems of the average housewife in devising ways and means; and a talk on mathematics as applied to family accounts by Miss Roxana H. Vivian, associate professor of mathematics of Wellesley College. "Citizenship for Our Girls" was the topic of the addresses following the luncheon at the Hotel Bancroft. The speakers were Mayor Pehr G. Holmes, Mrs. Charles F. Marble, member of the advisory committee of the Worcester Trade School for Girls, Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, president of the State Parent-Teachers' Association, and by Dr. Fayson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts.

## RETROACTIVE WAR TAXES ARE ATTACKED

(Continued from page one)

a series of amendments offered by Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, designed to increase the amount of the war revenue bill from \$1,800,000,000 to \$2,445,000,000, after a statement was made from Secretary McAdoo stating that the larger amount was needed for war expenditures. The amendments adopted are all to Section 1, which provides for taxation of incomes. The income surtaxes, as provided for by Mr. Lenroot's amendments, are: \$60,000 to \$80,000, 13.75 per cent; \$80,000 to \$100,000, 17 1/2 per cent; \$100,000 to \$150,000, 21 1/4 per cent; \$150,000 to \$200,000, 25 per cent; \$200,000 to \$250,000, 30 per cent; \$250,000 to \$300,000, 33 1/3 per cent; \$300,000 to \$500,000, 37 1/2 per cent; \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, 41 1/4 per cent; above \$1,000,000, 45 per cent. On Wednesday the House adopted a surtax on incomes of between \$40,000 and \$60,000, of from 8 per cent to 10 per cent. Mr. Kitchin said that the committee would have increased the tax on incomes and excess profits in conference if it had been known at the time that the Treasury Department required \$2,445,000,000 instead of the \$1,800,000,000 provided for in the bill. However, when the tellers counted the votes, Mr. Kitchin was in the line of those opposed to an increase in income.

The lower surtaxes, ranking from 1 per cent on incomes between \$5000 and \$7500 to 5 per cent on incomes between \$20,000 and \$40,000 were not changed. The higher surtaxes of the House bill, as amended, are, in addition to existing income tax rates under the law of Sept. 8, 1916, just as were the surtaxes proposed in the committee bill, supplemental to existing levies. The House rejected, by a vote of 147 to 42, an amendment to impose a tax of 65 per cent on the salaries of members of Congress. Leaders of the Senate Finance Committee say that it may be five weeks before the new taxation and revenue bill can become a law. It has been said that it may be two weeks before the bill is ready for the Senate.

## "Liberty Loan" Appeal

Government Wishes Small Investor to Be Given Chance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Less than a month remains for completing subscriptions to the "Liberty Loan of 1917" and officials of the Treasury Department, including Secretary McAdoo and Federal Reserve Bank officers, declare that the campaign must be carried forward with increasing vigor in

order that the loan may be very largely oversubscribed. An especial appeal is made to the small investor, who may obtain the war bonds in as low a denomination as \$50. The impression prevails in some quarters that the loan already has been oversubscribed. Probably not half of the loan has been taken, including allowance for approximately \$450,000,000 of treasury certificates of indebtedness already issued.

Plans for "Liberty" Bond Sale  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Bankers Association has completed plans for distributing Liberty bonds through the 30,000 financial institutions of the country. Loan mass meetings are being planned and booths for sale of the loans will be placed in department stores. Warren S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, says that railroad workers will buy at least \$100,000,000 of the bonds if the roads would aid them in subscribing.

## BILLS AIMED AT PRICES ADVANCE

Massachusetts House Passes to Be Engrössed the Measure Giving Attorney-General More Investigating Power

Legislation aimed at exorbitant prices of necessities progressed in the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday. Without debate the House passed to be engrössed the bill to give the Attorney-General power to summon witnesses and examine books when it appears to him that an illegal combination or monopoly in restraint of trade exists. As the Senate has already passed this bill through its several readings, all that remains is for the measure to be formally enacted in both branches and sent to Governor McCall for his approval.

This action was taken by the House after an amendment making the measure effective only during the present war was adopted. In the meanwhile the Senate passed to be engrössed the bill providing for a heavy penalty for those who combine or monopolize in restraint of trade in articles in common use.

This bill had gone through the House, but in the Senate, on recommendation of the Attorney-General, the provision exempting the farmers from the provisions of the bill was eliminated and the measure sent back to the House for concurrent action. The House refused to concur and a Committee on Conference recommended that the Senate recede from its position and also that the measure be in effect only during the war. The Senate complied with the recommendation and after enactment in both branches the bill will go to the Governor for his signature.

Without debate the Senate passed to be engrössed and sent to the House the bill to exempt from the provisions of the law prohibiting misuse of the flag, periodicals, newspapers, documents, stationery and articles on which the flag is printed or placed, provided it is not done in connection with advertising or for advertising purposes. The bill providing imprisonment for not more than one year for abuse of or contempt for the flag was enacted and sent to the Governor.

## TRANSPORTATION BOARD BILL FAVORED

"Ought to pass" was the report made in the Massachusetts Senate today on the Metropolitan Transportation Commission bill by the Committee on Ways and Means. The committee recommended, however, that the membership of the commission be three rather than five, the three members to be appointed by the Governor. The bill provides substantially for a new commission to take the place and to perform the duties of the Boston Transit Commission. In addition, the new commission is specially directed to study the question of freight rates in the metropolitan district and to seek coordination and interconnection between the railroads and steamship lines within the metropolitan district.

The bill is based on recommendations in the report of the Special Terminal Commission, on recommendations of Governor McCall regarding better transportation service and on numerous bills and petitions relative to greater coordination of transportation facilities.

## SECOND U. S. UNIT GOES TO THE FRONT

Word was received in Boston this afternoon that the second United States unit went to the front this forenoon. The unit comprised 40 men of the second squadron of the United States munitions transport, recently organized under A. Platt Andrew of the American Ambulance Corps. Fred J. Daly of Cambridge, Mass., Yale '11, is in command of the second section. Word reached Washington today that the first unit Hospital Corps, raised in Cleveland, O., has arrived in England, and will soon go to France. The corps is headed by Major Glickstein and has 25 officers, 65 nurses, 156 enlisted men, one chaplain and five clerks.

## OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
HONOLULU, Hawaii—A class has been formed at the Honolulu U. S. M. C. A. in which citizens wishing to make application for commissions in the officers' reserve corps will receive special training.

## MILITARY LAW REVISION BILL

Upper Branch of the Massachusetts Legislature Passes Measure to Codify and Amend the Present Statutes

The bill to codify, revise and amend the laws relating to the militia was passed to be engrössed in the Massachusetts Senate today. The reading of the bill was changed in many places by the Committee on Bills in Third Reading. Senator Sanford explained that the changes were many and he moved that the reading of the report be dispensed with. He said that the bill had been read over by the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and many military men, and all agreed that the changes are acceptable.

Senator Cavanaugh desired to know if the bill has been passed upon by the Adjutant-General. Senator Sanford said that it has been so passed upon. Without further debate the bill was passed to be engrössed.

The Senate accepted the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two branches with reference to the resolve providing for an investigation as to the feasibility of constructing a State normal school in the southeastern part of the State. The report recommended that the Senate recede from its amendment and that \$500 be provided for the investigation, in place of \$1000 in the original resolve.

The Senate accepted the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two branches with reference to the resolve providing for an investigation by the Metropolitan Park Commission as to the construction and maintenance of bridges over the Charles River. The committee recommended that the House recede from its nonconurrence in the Senate amendment that the resolve be amended by striking out all after the word "expended" and inserting in place thereof the following: "to be provided for by assessments upon certain cities and towns in the metropolitan parks district in accordance with the findings of the apportionment commission under authority of chapter 419 of the acts of the year 1899."

Under suspension of the rules the Senate passed to be engrössed the bill authorizing the Bay State Street Railway Company to sell electricity to the Fore River Shipbuilding Company during naval construction. The Committee on Ways and Means reported that the bill substituted in the Senate on Monday by Senator Cavanaugh, providing that stock companies be excluded from the writing of workmen's compensation insurance and providing for self insurance should be referred to the next General Court.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported "ought to pass" on the following measures: Bill appropriating money for dredging Boston Harbor; bill establishing the salaries of the clerks of district, police and municipal courts; bill providing for the construction of an agricultural building in the city of Springfield on the grounds of the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition, Inc.; bill to establish the salary of the surgeon-general of the militia; and bill appropriating money for the development of lands and flats in South and East Boston.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two branches on the bill authorizing the city of Cambridge to motorize its fire department reported that they were unable to agree. Under suspension of the rules this report was accepted. In the House today an order of Mr. Bliss of Malden that the last week of the session, under the rule, begins today, was adopted.

Without debate, the House ordered to a third reading the bill to establish a State system of old age annuities, in the Department of the Insurance Commissioner. Mr. Faine of Holbrook made his first speech for the bill for a new bridge over the Monaquot River in Braintree. He opposed the amendment to strike out the State as one of the parties to the cost, saying that it would not be operative till the last part of 1918 or till 1919.

Mr. Crowley of Abington moved to strike out the provision that Plymouth County share the cost, saying that the county did not get 1 cent of benefit from the bridge, and that it was bearing its full share of public burdens now. The amendment of Mr. Crowley to cut out Plymouth County was defeated by a large majority. There was a vote of 48 yeas to 56 nays on the amendment to strike out the State as a party to the expense and then the bill was ordered to a third reading by 87 yeas to 11 nays.

Mr. Sherburne of Brookline moved to amend the bill to authorize clubs and training associations to drill and parade with firearms so that it apply only to the home guard and local police. He said that it is the policy of the State to prohibit jealously all public use of firearms.

A rising vote on the Sherburne

**AMUSEMENTS**  
**JORDAN HALL**  
FRIDAY, MAY 18, AT 8:15 P. M.  
In Aid of Polish Children  
**PADEREWSKI**  
Will Deliver an Address on  
**POLAND AND THE WAR**  
A Special Performance by Request of a War Play.  
"THE SPIRIT OF POLAND"  
Aspirants of "Friends of Poland."  
Tickets at \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00, at the Polish Headquarters, 601 Brighton St. (Copley Square).

amendment relating to approval of local authorities or as an enlisted company of the State guard had 46 yeas and 56 nays. That part striking out the requirement of approval of uniform equipment and insignia by the Adjutant-General was rejected. The House adopted the part that the act shall be operative only during actual war. The bill was then passed to be engrössed by a large majority on voice vote.

## ALLOTMENT OF LIBERTY LOAN

Reserve Districts Notified of the Amount They Will Receive for Distribution—Boston Is to Get \$300,000,000

Allotment of the Liberty Loan among the Federal Reserve districts of the United States was announced today as follows: New York \$700,000,000, Chicago \$325,000,000, Boston \$300,000,000, Cleveland \$225,000,000, Philadelphia \$175,000,000, San Francisco \$175,000,000, Kansas City \$125,000,000, St. Louis \$100,000,000, Richmond \$100,000,000, Minneapolis \$100,000,000, Atlanta \$75,000,000, Dallas \$50,000,000.

The allotment was based on the banking resources of the 12 districts. The New England district including the six states with the exception of Fairfield County, Conn., was allotted \$300,000,000. As an additional incentive to subscribe to the Liberty Loan, a company of 38 automobiles toured Greater Boston today, distributing circulars and posters printed in red and blue, urging the people of the district to contribute.

Representatives of nearly a score of women's organizations met at the Merchants National Bank during the forenoon and were addressed by Governor Aiken of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Among the organizations represented were the Massachusetts Suffrage League, Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage League, Special Aid Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of Revolution, Boston Business Woman's Club, Council of Jewish Women, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Civic Federation, Boston Woman's City Club, Municipal League Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, Young Women's Christian Association, Masters Assistants Club, Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames, Woman's Relief Corps and Massachusetts Grange.

Similar meetings of women's organizations will be held next week in other New England states. An executive committee representing the women's organizations was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Barrett Wendell Jr., Mrs. F. L. Higginson, Mrs. M. M. Cunliff, Mrs. Arthur Berenson and Mrs. Herbert F. Quimby. It was announced that the speakers bureau in charge of the meetings had been placed in charge of John J. Martin of the Exchange Trust Company.

## ATHOL FARMLAND TO BE RECLAIMED

More than 100 acres of abandoned farmland will be reclaimed this year by the Morgan Memorial, in the vicinity of their vacation camp at South Athol, under the new "back to the farm" plan. The plan is to put families upon the land, provide them with the necessary implements and stock, and direct their efforts towards making the land pay. Some of the products will be utilized at the vacation camp and the rest are to be brought to the Boston markets by the trucks of the Morgan Memorial. It is believed that the families placed upon the farms will buy them from the profits of their labors within 10 years, thus repopulating the farming districts of South Athol and New Salem which have been practically deserted for several years.

Calvert Cray of Newton Highlands has contributed the \$10,000 needed for the enterprise and the Massachusetts Agricultural College has pledged its cooperation.

## JOFFRE FUND TO CLOSE

Governor McCall today issued the following statement: It is with very great regret and satisfaction that I am able to announce that the total contributions made by the children and general public of this Commonwealth and the other New England states to the Marshal Joffre fund for the fatherless children of France now exceeds 1,213,308 francs (about \$224,000). It is now proposed to close this fund on Saturday noon next, May 19th, and all further contributions should be forwarded at once to Allan Forbes, Esq., Treasurer General Fund, 31 State Street, Boston, Mass., or to Frederick H. Prince, Esq., Treasurer Children's Fund, No. 1 Ames Bldg., Boston, Mass.

## PRISON FARM INQUIRY

DETROIT, Mich.—Mayor Oscar B. Marx has named a commission to investigate the Canadian prison farm idea to determine its adaptability in a contemplated reform in the Detroit House of Correction.

**LECTURES**  
**THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST,**  
In Boston, Massachusetts, Announces

**A Free Lecture on Christian Science**  
BY  
**DR. FRANCIS J. FLUNO, C.S.D., of Oakland, Calif.,**  
Member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

**IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE**  
Falmouth and Norway Streets, Back Bay, Boston  
**THIS EVENING, MAY 18, 1917, at Eight O'Clock**  
You Are Cordially Invited

## BARBARIY OF GERMAN TROOPS

Former Ambassador Penfield Tells of Visit to Region Devastated by Retreating Soldiers in Northern Part of France

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Frederic Courtland Penfield, Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, who left Vienna a month ago after the breaking of diplomatic relations between that country and the United States and has reached New York, gave out a statement with regard to his personal observations in the zone of France evacuated by the Germans. The trip, which took him to the firing line, was made only two weeks ago; and Mr. Penfield characterized the behavior of the Germans toward the population as "barbarity and fendishness."

"Critics of Germany claim that one has but to visit the northern departments of France to learn that the refinement of barbarism is not confined to Germany's program on the seas, for it is expressed in the invaded zone of France in a manner causing revulsion to witness. From every town and village men and women had been driven into Germany like animals by the infuriated and beaten Teutons," he said.

"I saw the destruction and thought of the generosity of my country people I wondered if liberal Americans would not be glad to rebuild or assist in restoring some of the ruined towns and villages of the Aisne and Champagne. There can be no form of charity half as useful as this time."

"The most ruthless and revolting thing that a visitor to the evacuated area perceives is the total destruction of all trees, fruit-bearing and ornamental. Nearly every tree in the Aisne Department has been felled, and for what purpose? There can be but one: to cripple the restoration of Northern France to usefulness. Men and money can rebuild the homes and factories in a year or two, but to restore the orchards and other useful trees will call for a half century. What the Germans did to tree life in Northern France was the systematic murdering of nature, nothing less."

"While it is no secret that the distress in the Dual Monarchy is very great, it must not be assumed that the people are at the end of their resources. The masses know little that is transpiring in the outer world, because the censored press tells them nothing that is detrimental to Teutonic interests."

"The people are fed daily with statements meant to prove the military and political strength of the Central Powers, while England and France are always described as in a state approaching collapse."

"Few Americans remain in Austria, 50 or 60, I should say. These include representatives of American insurance companies and commercial houses as well as a few persons dwelling in the Tyrol, whose long absence from America amounts practically to expatriation. All received the chance to come away on the embassy train. Few bona fide Americans remain in Hungary, but there are hundreds of naturalized citizens dwelling in the Magyar land. The Government announced weeks since that no American remaining in Austria-Hungary who conducted himself properly would be troubled."

"In France by invitation of Premier Ribot I went to the front to witness the great drive slowly but surely forcing the German invaders from French soil, and to view the area recently evacuated by the Germans. We had been told much of the ruthless devastation, prompted by military necessity or custom; but no oral account could give more than a suggestion of what we saw that day."

"We traveled practically all over the department of the Aisne, and approached to within eight miles of the lines of the German Crown Prince near St. Quentin. A terrific artillery battle was in progress. Many observation balloons were above us and military fliers seemed battling as fiercely in the sky as were the artilleryists from their hidden positions. It was a sight never to be forgotten."

## DECISION PROHIBITS RACING IN LOUISIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Under the laws of Louisiana, the decision of the Criminal District Court, finding the officials and directors of the Business Men's Racing Association guilty of allowing and abetting gambling in violation of the Locke law, prohibits horse racing in Louisiana forever. The laws of the State provide that a criminal case decided on fact cannot be appealed to the State Supreme Court. This means that unless the same court sees fit to give the racing association leaders a new trial, his decision stands, and no power in the State can compel him to grant this new trial unless he wishes to do so.



## RECRUITING WORK RUSHED

Indorsement of Proposal to Increase Unit in Massachusetts National Guard to War Strength—Activities Follow

In response to the War Department order to place all units of the National Guard on a war footing, recruiting activities were redoubled in Boston today. Enlarged staffs of clerks and examining officers were on duty at all the armories this morning, prepared to take care of all prospective volunteers. Adj. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser has been notified that the State has equipment sufficient to equip the units in full membership.

It is presumed that the Massachusetts militia troops will be trained in the South, as the Ayer site is to be prepared for the use of drafted soldiers, beginning September 1.

The units which began to fill their ranks this morning are the Fifth and Eighth Regiments of Infantry, the First Regiment, Field Artillery, the First Squadron of Cavalry, the First Corps Cadets, engineers, and the Coast Artillery and Signal Corps.

Students from Wesleyan, Bowdoin, Tufts, Dartmouth, Yale, Lehigh and Technology are among the 25 new recruits signed up at the Harvard Regiment recruiting office.

The recruiting office for the two companies of Boston & Maine employees in the regiment of engineers being raised for foreign service was opened this morning in Room 58, North Station.

### Liberty Loan Activity

New England Committee Is Seeking to Reach Mass of the People

Activities of the New England Liberty Loan Committee are steadily widening with the appointment of subcommittees in the various districts seeking to reach the mass of the people in accordance with the plan to discover a new body of investors.

Liberty Loan clubs are springing up everywhere among large groups of employees. Insurance companies of Boston have agreed to instruct their salesmen to give an hour a day to pushing the loan.

Expert bond salesmen are to give talks at public gatherings. Liberty Loan posters are being displayed in the banks and in the cars of the Boston & Maine, the Boston Elevated Railway, and the Bay State Street Railway. Boston legitimate theaters have donated a page of advertising in their programs. Motion picture houses through New England are to flash stereoscopic slide arguments on their screens.

Advertising matter, pertaining to the sale of Liberty Loan bonds, was distributed throughout Greater Boston this afternoon from 38 cars, comprising the automobile division of the Women's Air Society. Mrs. Albert Thorndike, of Beacon Street, will be in charge at the society's headquarters, 601 Boylston Street. The automobiles are donated by the members of the special ad committee and will be operated by the owners.

### Recruiting Meetings Planned

P. A. O'Connell, chairman of the recruiting committee of the State Committee on Public Safety, is planning a series of big recruiting meetings to be held on Boston Common, beginning Saturday next. On Saturday noon, Admiral Bowles will preside and Mayor Curley will deliver the principal address. A military band will furnish music and two companies of regulars will attend. On Monday noon John E. Gilman, past commander of the G. A. R., and four other G. A. R. veterans will speak, and J. Payson Bradley will act as bugler, using the bugle he used in the Civil War.

The 600 children who took part in Mrs. Butler's May festival this year in the Mechanics Building, are to take part in the entertainment which the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross is arranging to give in the Boston Arena on Monday evening, May 28. The entertainment is to partake of the nature of a carnival and pageant and the entire proceeds are to go to the Red Cross funds. A military band concert will be one feature of the entertainment.

### College Men in Ranks

Recruiting officers today expressed themselves as gratified at the way college men are now recruiting as privates. At one time it looked as if they all wanted to be officers, it is said, but a change in that sentiment is noticeable. For the railroad regiment nine B. & M. men had enlisted up to noon today and two B. & A. men.

A committee was sent from General Edwards' headquarters today to look over the ground of the proposed training field at Ayer. Many carpenters are needed by the quartermaster's department to build the wooden shelters that will be needed, and hangers for the airplanes. A large water supply will be needed at Ayer if that site is accepted by the Washington authorities, and preliminary plans are being made to this end with the Metropolitan Water Works.

### Seed to Be Distributed

Garden seeds donated by Thomas W. Lawson for free city distribution among Boston amateur gardeners, will be given out Monday at the Park and Recreation Headquarters, 33 Beacon Street. Applications should be filed in advance. The seed, purchased by Mr. Lawson for \$2500 several months ago, includes beans, corn, peas, turnips, beets, parsnips and other vegetables. Seed potatoes have been pur-

chased by the city and will be sold at cost within 10 days.

Thirty boys of the Dorchester High School will go to Concord, Mass., Sunday to begin a summer of farming work.

James J. Storror, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, proposes that the men in New England owning farm tractors lend them when idle, for use in breaking up the land of persons who are being handicapped in their farm work by lack of labor and teams. He said there are 319 tractors in New England.

### Interpreters Needed

Interpreters will be needed in considerable number and variety for duty on enrollment day, as aliens as well as citizens will be registered. At least 500 more volunteer workers are asked for by the city election department for service on enrollment day.

### Receiving Station Visited

Commandant Rush of the navy yard, and staff, made an inspection of the receiving station on Commonwealth pier today. E. A. Gishbourne, who saw service in Mexico, has been placed in charge of the radio station on top of the Filene Building. Under him are four operators.

## NATIONAL GUARD TO BE CALLED TO FEDERAL SERVICE

Order Applies to All Units Not Already In — Massachusetts Called on July 25

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Guard will be called into Federal Service in three groups on July 15, July 25 and Aug. 5.

In notifying State Adjutants-General of this fact today, the War Department authorized the recruiting of the guard organizations to war strength. The war strength of the National Guard is about 440,000. It notified them, however, that regardless of whether they reach the war strength the organizations must report on the date assigned, to be sent immediately to training camps for intensive instruction in modern warfare.

In case existing organizations have insufficient equipment, full equipment will be assured when the troops arrive at the training camps.

The National Guardsmen affected by today's order are those who have not already been called into Federal service. They will be kept in their home armories about two weeks and then will be sent to the training camps.

The states called on July 15 are: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska.

The following will be called on July 25: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon.

The following will be called Aug. 5: Indiana, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, California, Arizona, Utah.

## BUCHANAN TESTIFIES IN RINTELEN TRIAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Former Congressman Buchanan of Illinois resumed the stand today in the trial of Franz von Rintelen, and testified, together with five others. Recounting his experiences as president of the Labor National Peace Council, Buchanan declared he never had attempted to start strikes in munitions plants, and said that, while president of the council, he had refused to induce the bridge workers to strike. He said he had been asked by the council's executive committee to attempt to foment this strike.

Buchanan declared he resigned his office in 1915 because he suspected there was "something under cover." Everything in the council, he declared, was not to his liking. Things were mysterious, he said. Buchanan said he once tried to get President Wilson to attend a conference of the council, but the President declined because of other pressing matters.

## NURSES DECLARE FOR PROHIBITION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A resolution calling for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors during the war, was adopted during the closing sessions of the joint convention of the American Nurses Association, at the Bellevue-Stratford, says the North American.

There was considerable discussion, in which the evils resulting from the use of strong drink during the recent mobilization on the Mexican border were brought out. Nurses attached to the National Guard units which took part in the mobilization unit, in denouncing the sale of liquor to enlisted men and told of the experiences of men suffering from the effects of alcohol.

### CHILDREN TO BE ENTERTAINED

Boston children who took part in making the Clean-Up Campaign in Boston a success this year are to have their entertainment tomorrow afternoon in Tremont Temple. The entertainment was to have been given last Saturday but the coming here of the French Mission and Marshal Joffre caused the plans to be changed. It is expected that more than 2000 children will be present. Mayor Curley and his son, James M. Curley, Jr., are to make addresses. The entertainment is in charge of Miss Elsie Virgin of the Boston Clean-Up Committee.

## DRAFT BILL GOES TO PRESIDENT

Expected to Affix His Signature at Once — Words "Existing Emergency" Cause of Considerable Senate Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Signed by Speaker Clark of the House of Representatives and Vice-President Marshall, the president of the Senate, the Selective Army Bill, containing the Roosevelt volunteer amendment, finally cleared Congress this afternoon and went to the White House for the President's signature.

The Vice-President fixed his signature at 1:14 p. m. in open session of the Senate as required by statute. Immediately it was announced to the senators that the final action on the measure in Congress had been taken. Then the bill was taken to the President, and becomes law with executive approval.

Even while the Vice-President, with pen in hand, was writing his signature, the Senate was continuing debate on the maintenance of a selected army. The joint conference committee on the war appropriation bill made the period of service for the new army the period of the "existing emergency," while the Senate insisted that it be for the "period of the war with Germany." The senators wanted to be precise and definite, so as to assure the young men who enlist under the provisions of the bill that their services will end promptly upon the conclusion of peace.

The business before the upper house was the huge appropriation bill, carrying \$3,390,000,000 for the conduct of the war during the next year. Senator Smith of Georgia offered an amendment to the appropriation bill to the effect that service for "existing emergency" in the selective army bill should be construed as meaning the period of the "war with Germany."

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, declaring this amendment might completely disband the United States Army in Europe, wanted the provision to read service for "the emergency growing out of the war with Germany."

Senator McKellar of Tennessee offered a substitute, accepted by Senator Smith, that the service of all enlisted or enlisted to be terminate within four months from the date of the proclamation of peace.

The Army bill, as it goes to the President, provides for: Increasing the Regular Army to war strength. Increasing the National Guard to war strength and drafting it into the Federal service.

Raising by the selective draft system, from all males between the ages of 21 and 30 inclusive, of 500,000 men as an initial force, and 500,000 more, if deemed necessary.

Raising if the President sees fit, of four divisions of volunteer infantry (the Roosevelt amendment). Increasing the pay of all enlisted men as follows: \$15 additional monthly for those now receiving less than \$21, comprising the bulk of the Army, graduating downward to \$6 additional monthly for those receiving \$45 or more.

Prohibiting sale of liquor at or near Army training camps and otherwise protecting morals of the soldier.

Machinery to register and draft the first 500,000 men already has been set up by the War Department.

Immediately after the President signs the bill he will by proclamation designate the day for the registration of the 10,000,000 or more men of the prescribed age. Registration books will be in the hands of State and local authorities who are to cooperate in the work, and Brigadier-General Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, expects to have his complete lists in Washington within five days after registering begins.

Then will come the task of selecting the first 500,000 men, exempting the physically unfit, those with dependents and those who are needed on farms and in industry. The process of selection probably will be completed long before the men are wanted.

Secretary Baker has said that because of lack of supplies the new army would not be called to the colors for training before September.

Whether Colonel Roosevelt shall be permitted to raise an expedition now rests with President Wilson. His views have not been disclosed, but it is believed that he will postpone decision while the draft system is being put into operation.

As during the early stages of the long dispute in Congress, the closing debate centered upon the so-called Roosevelt amendment. Colonel Roosevelt was vigorously attacked by Senator Stone of Missouri and as ardently defended by his friend, Senator Johnson of California.

The Senate's approval of the measure agreed upon by the conferees and accepted by the House came late in the day, after attempts to send it back to conference and an earnest appeal by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Committee, for final action.

The eight senators who cast negative votes were: Democrats—Gore of Oklahoma, Hardwick of Georgia, Kirby of Arkansas, Stone of Missouri and Trammell of Florida. Republicans—La Follette of Wisconsin, Gronna of North Dakota and Norris of Nebraska. The McKellar substitute amendment was adopted by the Senate. It now has to be agreed to by the House.

### Plans for New Army

"Depleted State of Supplies" May Postpone Call

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In response to a proposal by Senator Jones of Washington that the new selective

draft army help harvest crops, Secretary Baker has disclosed that it is not expected to call out the first 500,000 men before Sept. 1, because of the "depleted state of our supplies" and that there will thereby be no "appreciable interference with the labor supply of the country until that date."

After stating that the labor question was receiving serious attention from all departments, Secretary Baker wrote to Senator Jones:

"Owing to the depleted state of our supplies it will not be practicable to call out the first 500,000 men to be raised under the provisions of the bill now pending before Congress until about Sept. 1, so there will be no appreciable interference with the labor supply of the country until that date."

"When these men are called they will have to be continuously trained with the colors until they are sent abroad. As the period of training before they are sent abroad will be at best all too short, in justice to the men it must be intensive and continuous."

### National Guard Transfer

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It will require between 40 and 60 days after President Wilson signs the army bill to bring the National Guard into the Federal Army under the draft provisions of the National Defense Act. National Guard troops now in the Federal service retain their status as militiamen, and it will require action by the President through proclamation or other executive order to draft the force as a body into the Federal Army when its militia status ceases.

### Registration Day Proposal

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Registration day for service under the War Army Bill will be made the occasion for patriotic demonstrations all over the country. Secretary Baker has asked the state councils of defense to take steps with the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies to make it a memorable occasion.

## CONSPIRACY TO BOOST PRICES OF FOOD CHARGED

Middlemen Said to Be in League and Operations to Extend All Over United States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charges of existence of a nation-wide trust of middlemen, whose operations are said to extend to almost every State in the Union, were laid before the Department of Agriculture today. The charges, made by a nationally known food producer, officials said, are supported by "exceptionally positive information," and apparently establish "beyond doubt" existence of a conspiracy to boost prices. The department of justice was at once notified and summoned the informant for immediate conference.

Written evidence in the form of letters and documents, it is stated, is now in the hands of the two departments. At the same time appeals reached the department for help from various sections where food speculation and price boosting is charged.

Baltimore charges say speculators have cornered 15,000 bags of potatoes. Speculators are preparing to evade food control legislation, it is stated. Minneapolis charges told of alleged agreements between commission men and producers to manipulate food supplies so as to create artificial shortages in certain sections with accompanying rises in prices.

Widespread destruction of fruit to maintain prices was also charged. Rochester (N. Y.) reports told of substantially similar operations. Danforth (Me.) reported general dabbling in potatoes, with \$200,000 worth involved. Farmers, it is said, are forced to sell for \$2 a barrel, commission men operating with wholesale stores, from which the farmers must obtain supplies.

## MESSENGER BOY LOAN SUBSCRIBER

Subscriptions amounting to about \$150,000 were made by 192 subscribers to the United States Liberty Loan at the special patriotic rally which was held by the flour, grain and hay dealers of Boston in the Chamber of Commerce this noon. More than 600 persons crowded into the grain room, which was decorated with flags of the United States and the Entente Allies, and as the speaker's speeches were concluded, subscriptions were opened and 192 individuals made pledges.

Bernard J. Rothwell, a former president of the Chamber of Commerce, started the pledges with one for \$10,000. The C. F. & G. W. Eddy Company and William P. Whittemore announced pledges of \$25,000 each, but the real enthusiasm of the meeting broke loose when a messenger boy, Abraham Kopchek of 10 Grove Street, told the presiding officer that he had \$40 in the bank and then asked if he could subscribe for a \$50 bond, provided he paid the other \$10 as soon as he could save it. There was a scramble among the business men to see who could put the first \$10 bill into the boy's hands to complete the full payment for his first Liberty Loan bond. Most of the subscriptions were for the smaller denominations.

### GERMANS TO REGISTER BY JUNE

In order that all Germans in Massachusetts may register before June 1, under the provisions of the proclamation of President Wilson, United States Marshal John J. Mitchell announced today that his offices in the Post Office Building will be open evenings and Sundays. The proclamation applies to all Germans over 18 years of age, and registration must be made before June 1.

## ROADS MOBILIZE IN WAR SERVICE

Systematic Cooperation in National Defense Program Is Sought—Conservation of Motive Power Is Strongly Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following statement is authorized by Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway system, and chairman of the Railroads War Board:

"The Railroads War Board, specially organized by the railroads to operate all the roads of the country as one system for the purposes of national defense, finds it inevitable that from time to time it must recommend the adoption of policies which may prove inconvenient to the public. In doing so, however, the board will rely upon the support of public opinion. In the present national emergency some sacrifice of individual convenience is necessary to enable the railroads to increase the capacity of their lines, and to conserve the fuel supply of the country."

"As the first step in this direction, the Railroads War Board has advised the railroads to adjust their service to make available the maximum transportation energy for moving fuel, food, materials and troops necessary for the successful conduct of the war."

"The notice that has gone out to the railroads says in part: '1—Consolidate where practicable through passenger train service and eliminate those trains which are not well patronized.'

"2—Reduce the number of special trains, and give up running excursion trains."

"3—On branch lines, where two trains are operated, try to reduce to one train a day."

"4—Where practicable substitute mixed train service for separate passenger and freight service on branch lines. Closely review number of scheduled freight trains where tonnage is insufficient to load them fully, with a view to reducing the number of trains."

"5—Where passenger trains are double-headed for speed, a readjustment of schedules or cutting off of cars where possible will release locomotives for freight service."

"6—Reduce, as far as practicable, luxuries, such as observation cars, in the interest of economy, reduce the present rather elaborate and luxurious bills of fare on many dining cars."

"7—Move company freight on underloaded trains. Operate work trains, as far as possible, in slack times. Store coal in slack times."

"8—Make proper train loading of primary importance with officials and train crews. Give publicity to those making good and poor records."

### Boston Train Service

B. & M. Announces Coming Curtailment—Others Expected to Follow

Curtailment of the passenger service on the three railroads leading into Boston is expected within the next few weeks. The Boston & Maine already has announced that it will rearrange its schedule on June 25, and it is stated that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and the Boston & Albany are also engaged on new arrangements which will materially reduce the number of trains arriving and leaving the South Station.

It is expected that principal curtailment will be in the short hauls or suburban train service, and that comparatively few through or long distance trains will be eliminated.

The railroad officials believe that the suburban trolley lines should take care of the commuters, and for that reason it is expected that the New York, New Haven & Hartford will curtail trains in its 5-cent zone, which extends to Jamaica Plain on the Providence division, to Dorchester on the Midland division and to Neponset and Ashmont on the Plymouth division. Inside these zones there is an extensive elevated and surface service by the Boston Elevated road, which would welcome an increased patronage.

Whether the taking off of suburban railroad trains will stimulate and increase the passenger traffic on the Elevated's lines, sufficiently to encourage that company to withdraw from its position for an increase in fares remains to be seen.

It is believed that the railroads will confine their suburban trains to a morning and evening service, in order to relieve the trolley lines during the heaviest part of the day. A reduction in trains to and from nearby suburban points between 9 o'clock and 4 in the afternoon is regarded as almost certain.

A reduction in the number of suburban trains during the summer months has been a policy of the New Haven for several years, although the service to the summer resorts, especially on the Plymouth division, has usually been increased. These latter trains, however, are nearly all running to distances 40 or 50 miles from the city and through points which it would be difficult to reach by trolley.

The officials of the Boston & Maine state that the reasons for the curtailment in the passenger service are: Because of the coal shortage, which is acute; because of the difficulty in securing labor; and because of the added work which the organization of training camps for our new army will place upon them; in short, because of the war, the railroads of the country are facing a serious situation. Add to present troubles the fact that with the coming of the formation of the new army there will be an even more serious labor shortage, and it is

## WAR DEFENSE BILL IN HOUSE

Debate on Measure Giving Power to Governor and Council of Massachusetts to Seize Property or Food Postponed

Governor McCall is given full power to fix minimum and maximum prices of foodstuffs and other commodities in common use and to take possession of these articles when public exigency so requires, in a bill, consideration of which the Massachusetts House today postponed until Monday.

The measure, which was favorably reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means, was drafted by persons in connection with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and sent to the Legislature by the Governor with a special message urging its passage.

Mr. Lomasney of Boston gave notice that he would offer certain amendments to the bill Monday when it comes up for consideration. These amendments provide for giving the Executive Council a voice with the Governor in carrying out certain provisions of the bill.

The measure provides that only during a state of war between the United States and a foreign country shall the bill be in effect "in order to provide for the safety, defense and welfare of the Commonwealth and for the discharge of its duties toward the national defense as one of the United States."

Any avenue of legal redress for dissatisfied owners of property taken by the Governor, with the consent of the Executive Council, is provided for in the bill.

In section two, the Governor is permitted to require the registration of citizens more than 14 years of age of any country with whom the United States is at war, or all foreign countries. The Governor may issue such regulations for the registration as he deems advisable. A fine not exceeding \$1000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, is provided for those who fail to register.

A new section would enable the Governor to make a thorough survey of all the resources of the State, with power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers. The Governor would be given authority to delegate his powers to persons selected to carry out the provisions of the act. Severe provisions to prevent the use of bombs or other explosives are contained in the measure.

Prohibition of fireworks is also put into the Governor's hands, but the present authority of local officials to regulate their use is not reduced. If any provision of the measure is declared to be unconstitutional, the validity of the remaining parts is not to be affected, according to another section of the bill.

## "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER" BILL PASSES

After considerable discussion the Massachusetts House today passed to be engrossed the bill prohibiting the playing or singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" in any public place except as an entire and separate composition. This bill has already passed the Senate.

The Senate today rejected the order to appropriate \$5000 for additional copies of the pamphlet entitled "Our Flag" by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

### SUPERIOR COURT BUDGET

Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Superior Civil Court, and Rupert S. Garven, budget commissioner of Boston, have progressed far enough with the itemization of the expenditures of \$385,000 asked for the court expenses, so that the budget will probably be placed before the Mayor and City Council at a special meeting on Monday or Tuesday, it was announced.

Buy a Liberty Bond Booth on Street Floor

Misses' summer sport coats  
\$18.50 and \$21.50



Cut-velours country coats as soft as Bolivia, in turquoise, beige, tan, rose, new grass green and mustard, \$18.50. Sketched on the left.

Burella cloth motor coats—gold, pale green, purple and mustard, \$21.50. Sketched on the right. Military capes, \$18.50 to \$35.

NOTE: While the biggest demand is for bright colored coats, the misses' shop has in stock now at least 100 navy blue coats for those who want nothing else, \$15 to \$25.

Filem's mail orders filled Fourth floor  
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER-BOSTON



OFFICIAL NEWS  
OF THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

We had captured in the village of Roux during the early morning. Strong British attacks initiated during the forenoon and afternoon to the north of Scarpe in conjunction with the foregoing engagement were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy forces. Also southwest of Hiencourt, British advances met with not the slightest success. On the front occupied by this army group, 2300 British prisoners have been taken since the beginning of May.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: Near Vauxaillon and east of Laffaux, we pushed forward our line some hundreds of meters by a surprise attack and held the ground gained against French attacks. In this fight the enemy forces, apart from their losses in killed or wounded, left 248 prisoners and several machine guns in our hands.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Friday)—The announcement from the War Office last night says:

Today our troops completed the capture of Bullecourt, taking some 60 prisoners.

The whole of the village, for the possession of which constant fighting has taken place since May 3, is now in our hands.

Macedonian front: On the Struma front the enemy forces twice counter-attacked against Kijupri, but were repulsed with heavy losses. We have taken 96 prisoners in these operations.

Thursday: The official statement issued yesterday reads:

On the Dolina front on Monday night we advanced our lines southwest of Krastal on a front of 5000 yards to an average depth of 500 yards and consolidated the positions gained despite the heavy shelling.

On the Struma front we occupied the village of Kijupri, 2½ miles north-northwest of Prosenik, taking some prisoners. We also captured the enemy advanced trenches southwest of Brakeri 1½ miles north of Barakli Jume, on a front of 3000 yards. Seventy prisoners were taken. Our casualties were slight.

Our naval air service carried out two successful bombing raids on camps in the rear of the enemy lines.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Friday)—This afternoon's communiqué states that in the Chemin des Dames region, German activity concentrated on the California Plateau, which has been bombarded violently. Several attacks on the northeastern extremity of the plateau were repulsed, after a very lively grenade combat. All French positions were maintained. In the Champagne, the artillery duel assumed great intensity during the night, in the region of Mont Omeril and Mont Haut. A German surprise attack failed east of Aubervie.

The Germans renewed their attempts in the region north of Moulin de Laffaux, where we have entirely reestablished our lines, says the official communication issued by the War Office last night. Near Froimont Farm an enemy surprise attack failed.

On our part we made appreciable progress east of Craonne, capturing some trench elements in the region of Hill 108, south of Berry-au-Bac; we took a number of prisoners.

Quite violent artillery fighting took place on the California plateau, and there were intermittent artillery actions on the rest of the front.

In the period from May 8 to 16, Sublieutenant Nungesser brought down three German airplanes, which brought up to 27 the number of machines destroyed thus far by this officer. Sublieutenant Dorme brought down in the same period his twenty-third adversary; Lieutenant Duellin his fifteenth; Sublieutenant Chaput his eleventh; Adjutant Jallier his ninth; Adjutant Cazele his eighth. Finally, Captain Auger increased to five the number of the enemy airplanes brought to earth by him.

Belgian communication: At various points on the Belgian front there were artillery duels of moderate intensity. Near Steenstraete and Het Sas, bomb fighting was resumed in the course of the day.

Eastern theater (May 16): On the Struma front British troops captured some enemy trenches and the village of Kijupri. They repulsed several counterattacks and took 35 prisoners. Intense activity was displayed on the Serbian front. West of the Tchernia French troops carried on a front of 800 meters a series of works which the enemy forces defended with stubbornness. In the course of the last operations enemy forces sent into action a division of reinforcements which had come from Bulgaria.

Yesterday forenoon's statement follows: The night was marked by new enemy attacks in the region north of Moulin de Laffaux. All of the German efforts to recapture the ground gained by us were repulsed. The fighting, which was very severe at certain points, resulted to our advantage everywhere and cost the enemy forces heavy losses. More prisoners were taken.

Northwest of Braye-en-Laonnois three German detachments were attacked. The enemy forces made several attempts to approach our lines in the sector between La Royere Farm and Epine de Chevreigny. They suffered serious losses from our barrage and obtained no result.

In the Champagne there was patrol fighting in the region of Mount Carnillet. We took prisoners. There is

nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—On the Russo-Galician and Rumanian fronts rifle firing and reconnoitering operations took place, says yesterday's official statement.

On the Caucasian front in the region west and southwest of Jalapa-sova, about 24 miles southeast of Bushnue, efforts of Turkish scouts to approach our positions were frustrated.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Friday)—The official communication issued yesterday reads:

Julian Front—The expected reaction of the enemy forces against the successes won by our troops violently manifested itself yesterday, but everywhere failed, thanks to the solid resistance of our men.

In the Bodriex region and on the Plava eminence of Height 383 minor enemy attacks were easily repulsed. Fighting in the zone between Monte Cucco and Vodice was bitter and lengthy. Considerable enemy masses, supported by the fire of numerous batteries, were repeatedly launched against our new positions. Each time they were repulsed and the Fochux bastion of Monte Cucco from Height 611 to Height 524 remained firmly in our possession. Moreover we made appreciable progress toward the important summit of Height 652 on the Vodice.

In the zone east of Gorizia, enemy attacks directed particularly against the summit of Height 174 and to the south of the Vertebica Torrent, broke down under our fire. Afterwards our infantry, assuming a counteroffensive, occupied the important height to the south of Graizna after a desperate conflict.

On the Carso Plateau the enemy forces with the evident object of lessening our pressure in the region of Gorizia, attempted a powerful effort against our positions at Monte Vanoc-nacco and Monte Falt, on the northern sector of the plateau. Successive waves of their infantry were broken down by our well-directed fire or rolled back in disorder after having suffered serious losses.

On the whole front from Tolmino to the sea there were continuous actions by artillery of all calibers. The enemy infantry continues its work of devastation on the village of Gorizia. Some shells hit one of our field hospitals in Cervignano, where there were six victims.

The number of prisoners taken by us from Monday up to yesterday reached 4021, of whom 124 are officers. We also captured five additional guns of small caliber.

Last night one of our airships made a raid in the Frigido Valley. Favored by clouds, our daring airmen descended to a low altitude and dropped bombs and fired with machine guns upon the enemy cantonments. The airships afterwards returned safely to their base.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau SOFIA, Bulgaria (Friday)—An official communication from Bulgarian headquarters, under date of May 16, reads:

North of Monastir and the Tchernia bend there has been increasing artillery and mining activity. East of the Tchernia enemy bivouacs and concentrations of infantry were subjected to a destructive artillery fire.

In the Moglenia region toward noon detachments of Serbian infantry, after violent artillery preparation, attempted to advance east of Dobro-polye, but were repulsed by our fire. Near Zvorsko also we repulsed two attempts of the enemy forces to attack. West of the Vardar there was brisk fighting in the afternoon south of Huma.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—The official statement issued by the Austrian War Office last night reads:

In the eastern and southeastern theaters the situation is unchanged. Italian theater: After a comparatively calm night in the Isonzo sector fighting broke out again on Wednesday most violently. The main attack of the Italian masses, who were continuously reinforced, was directed against a chain of heights east of the Plava-Sallano Valley and our lines before the gates of Gorizia. The fighting proceeded day and night with great fierceness, the attacking and defending forces changing roles from hour to hour. Fresh reserves brought up again and again by the repulsed enemy forces to new attacks suffered great losses.

Further south in the sector of Monte Hangabrio, after repeated unsuccessful attacks on our positions, the enemy forces ceased their assaults in the afternoon.

Equally successful for us was the fighting on the road east of Gorizia, where there was a struggle throughout the day for possession of our first line. By evening all our trenches except some small nests were thoroughly cleared of the enemy forces. Especial praise is due the Vienna Landsturm, who in a successful counterattack captured 400 prisoners.

Elsewhere there was strong artillery action.

RAISING TREES FOR  
THE VIRGINIANS

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—A tree nursery has been started at the University of Virginia by Prof. R. C. Jones, State Forester, and 250,000 trees have been planted. They will be sold to land owners at cost, when they are one, two and three years old, for ornament or forest planting. The university has placed land at the disposal of Professor Jones in which he will raise corn and sweet potatoes to help increase the Nation's food supply.

GENERAL MAURICE  
EXPLAINS GERMAN  
COLORING OF NEWS

British Director of Military Operations Says Deceit Is Used to Buoy Up Morale

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Friday)—General Maurice, director of military operations, explained today to The Christian Science Monitor representative and other journalists some interesting points regarding the present fighting in the West, with special reference to the German claims.

The general tone of the German communications was always to the effect that the British and French had made a gigantic effort to break through and had been felled, suffering enormous losses. The British, General Maurice emphatically reiterated, did not start the recent offensive with the idea that they would break through but in order to effect that wearing down and disintegration of the German fighting forces which was an essential preliminary to big and decisive movements. Hence the fact that the British plan in the various stages of the Arras offensive was to attack limited objectives, and in every case they achieved these objectives, while in only one instance had they lost a captured position, namely Fresnoy.

Their success in the primary object of wearing down the German forces had greatly exceeded their most sanguine anticipations. At the start of the offensive, the Germans had as a reserve in the West 49 fresh complete divisions. Of these 45 had had to be thrown into the fighting and only four were left. This, General Maurice carefully emphasized, did not represent all that was left of the German forces. The divisions had been drawn out and reconstituted, etc. Nevertheless, the fact that of this reserve of 49 divisions, the Germans had had to use up 45 solely to resist the allied attacks proved clearly that the Allies' aim had been successful.

Going into this point in more detail, General Maurice recalled the fact that the British, having anticipated the German retreat, which was designed to avoid their offensive, and having succeeded in launching this offensive at their own time and according to plan, had naturally secured a big haul of prisoners and guns with relatively very small losses.

As the offensive continued, however, and successive strokes had to be made without that vast preliminary preparation which inaugurates a big offensive, the attackers' losses would naturally become heavier than the defenders'. Unfortunately for the Germans at this stage, it was they who were compelled to do the attacking. They had apparently decided they could retire no further, and had to undertake desperate counterattacks to hold up the British advance. As these offensive efforts were naturally improvised and had nothing of that long forethought and preparation which preceded the opening of the British offensive, the Germans suffered losses relatively much heavier than the British, who were defending. Hence in both ways the British had scored heavily.

The Germans were now staking their hopes of success on the submarine, and in an effort to buoy up the morale of the home population as to the situation in the West the German headquarters had adopted a policy of deliberate deceit. In this connection, General Maurice was not referring to isolated incidents in the communiqués.

All communiqués, he said, were qualified by two factors, human nature and the circumstances of the moment. If a commander captured a trench or a village, he reported the fact at once. If he lost one he tended to think, if he had reserve unused for example, that he could recapture it quite easily and therefore did not mention his loss until he had at least tried.

If he captured 1000 prisoners he said so at once. If he lost 1000 prisoners he was probably actually unaware of the exact extent of his losses, whether they were missing or in the hospital until some days later. In such cases there was no question of deceit.

But in the general direction of German press explanations from headquarters and in the headquarters' own statements, General Maurice said, there was now a deliberate policy of deceit, clearly indicating the straits the German military command were in.

LONDON'S 'BUS  
STRIKE AT END

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Friday)—The 'bus strike ended yesterday, following intervention by Arthur Henderson, who attended a conference between representatives of the 'bus company and the men's union. The agreement appears to get essential points on both sides. A good part of the quarrel turned on the agreement of 1913 by which employees recognized the London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers, while the union which includes not only 'busmen but tramwaymen, tubemen and taxidrivars agreed that the 'bus service should not be affected by a sympathetic strike, that is to say if the union had a dispute with taxi employers they should not also call out their men on the 'buses.

The employers state that early this month they received a letter repudiating that agreement without warning or explanation, and hence could no longer recognize the union. The men's case was that employers had already repudiated the recognition. Owing to an emergency schedule put out for a certain 'bus route by the

company owing to shortage of petrol 'bus drivers had to remain 'on the stand,' on occasions for over an hour instead of for a maximum of 15 minutes as under the agreement. Six men and four women, therefore, left their 'buses and were dismissed.

When the union sent accredited officials to speak to the company on the matter, the company declined to receive them, and this, according to the men's case, occurred before they had sent a letter formally to notify the company that the union could no longer support the sympathetic strike clause.

There was also a question of war bonus. By agreement the union withdrew their letters of May 3 and 4. The 1913 agreement is to be subject to review at a conference between the union and the company, immediate resumption of work; the 10 employees mentioned are to be reinstated and the war bonus arbitration is to be proceeded with.

BRITISH EMPIRE  
CABINET PLANS

(Continued from page one)

which will be summoned as soon as possible after the war to readjust the constitutional relations of the Empire. "We felt, however," he said, "that the experiment of constituting an Imperial Cabinet in which India was represented had been so fruitful in a better understanding and in unity of purpose and action that it ought to be perpetuated."

Sir A. Stanley, in an able maiden speech yesterday, dealt with the position of the British Trade Corporation. The credit for initiation of the scheme, he said, belonged to his predecessor and was the result of recommendations made by Lord Farington's committee. He explained that the £1,000,000 necessary to launch the institution had already been promised, and indicated that though the Government did not propose to subsidize the company in any way, an important clause in the corporation's constitution permitted of the Government employing the corporation as its agent in various matters in foreign countries. The chairman of the corporation had undertaken that no action which the corporation would take would in any way be contrary to the interests of Great Britain.

Sir Albert also considered the scheme of directors' remuneration an equitable one, although he knew a certain amount of criticism had been leveled against it.

Dealing with coal rationing, Sir Albert Stanley warned the public that some system of rationing would probably be necessary in certain districts next winter, particularly in London, and he advised the public to take advantage of the summer months to stock as much coal as their ration allowed.

In the debate which followed a great deal of criticism was leveled at the constitution of the British Trade Corporation. Sir F. Banbury stated it as his belief that the method of arriving at directors' remuneration "embodied a very bad principle" and would encourage speculation by directors. As a consequence of obvious opposition of a considerable section of the members, Mr. Chamberlain finally announced that the vote on which the discussion turns would be withdrawn for a further review by the Government.

AUSTRO-GERMAN  
LEADERS CONFER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Count Czernin has left for German headquarters with Herr Morey of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office to continue the conference begun yesterday in his great room at the Foreign Office looking out over the Green Park, that Lord Grey exercised his great authority, an authority exercised not only over a legislature but over a continent. Down below, you could see Duck Island, that tiny, little eyot, with its great family of Waptonks, laying their eggs and bringing up their families, and over which Charles II, in one of his reckless and sardonic moods, appointed a governor, and decreed unto him a salary.

The scene must have been grateful at all times to the man who loved and looked for the river at Fallowden, and there it always was, whenever he chose to look from the windows of his great room, down through the branches of the trees beneath. This room was Lord Grey's kingdom in Europe. It had been occupied by many famous statesmen before him, by Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury, as today it is occupied by Mr. Balfour. Here were woven the threads of the diplomacy which were spun round the world; and here, seated in his great leather chair, if he were in the mood, and if there were nothing to hinder him, Lord Grey could tell you what was passing in every capital in the world.

This knowledge of men and nations made something of a citizen of the world of the man whom many people regarded as the most insular of British statesmen. You had only to talk to him for a few minutes to learn how deep were his sympathies with other people and with other countries. There was no desire whatever in his diplomacy to merely get the better of them. He judged their aims largely from their own standpoint, and dispensed their passions in the light of their difficulties and interests, so that he came to be a quiet and sympathetic judge of all sorts and conditions of men, in all countries under the sun. It would be impossible to imagine Lord Grey arguing from an untenable basis, with all the arduous born of complete ignorance. He was far more likely to stop, in the middle of explaining to you the intricacy of a political intrigue, to make allowances for the culpability, and to show you how they were permitted the pressure of what they deemed their necessities to force them into indefensible positions. Herein lay the strength of his position, and it was this which, when attacked by the ultra-Socialists for hurrying the Empire into the war, and by the Jingoists for being half-hearted in his prosecution of the war, enabled him to

LETTER FROM  
VISCOUNT GREY

(Continued from page one)

all other nations that it is wrong not to desire her will to be imposed on Europe and a crime to put any obstacle in her way. This, it seems to me, is the belief and the ground on which consciously or unconsciously the Germans do justify it to themselves. Just after the outbreak of war there were some outbursts (from one German professor, I think) that said this quite definitely, and the conclusion of the matter is that there is no greater danger to the world than a nation which believes that itself is superior to all law, and that others have no rights as against it.

"Yours sincerely,  
"GREY OF FALLODON."

It is a common catch phrase of the ordinary journalist to describe Mr. Balfour as a metaphysical seer, yearning in the House of Commons, for his library, and Lord Grey as a lover of nature, wearying in the Foreign Office, for a sight of the Northumberland hills and his garden at Fallowden. It would be easy enough to prove that Lord Grey had many times expressed his desire to get away from Westminster to the Northumberland coast. There is one speech of his, in particular, in which, replying to a toast proposed by Mr. Winston Churchill, he spoke of those spacious days of liberty, in his library and his garden, when blue books should have ceased from troubling, and the dusty clippings of opponents' speeches were left at rest. So did Lord Beaconsfield talk of the roses at Hughenden, and yet nobody believed that Lord Beaconsfield was entirely tired of the House, and of those stirring days when he fought his way from a back bench in the Commons to the leadership of one of the great historical parties. And so it is difficult to believe that Lord Grey has no affection for the Foreign Office, and no feeling of regret whatever for the Treasury bench, in the Commons, from which he so often rose to assert his mastery over the House.

It was not that, in his House of Commons days, Lord Grey was a great speaker, nobody would dream of asserting that. There were no moments when, like Pitt, he burst the barriers of his own limitations, and swept the whole House along with him, in an eloquence nothing could restrain. Lord Grey's hold upon the House was owing to something perfectly different from this. He had, to begin with, what that "old Parliamentary hand," Mr. Gladstone, once described as the true Parliamentary manner. That is to say he had weighed the temper of the Commons to a nicety. Sharing its prejudice against declamation, against oratory, against anything that savored of vulgarity of speech, he appealed to it, with the full force of his own sympathy with its likes and its dislikes. The House, indeed, measures a man almost unerringly. It does not demand scholarship from the Labor member, it cheered Mr. Burns many a day to the echo, plowing along with a glorious disregard of aspidochelone, and it will freeze you where you stand. That was the secret of Sir Edward's, as he then was, mastery of it. His absolute simplicity of diction, his transparent honesty of purpose, the very impossibility of attaching anything mean to him, made him, in a way, its lawgiver. He might be as slow of speech as Moses, but he held over the members all the influence which Moses wielded over the tribes.

It was, however, not in the Commons but in his great room at the Foreign Office looking out over the Green Park, that Lord Grey exercised his great authority, an authority exercised not only over a legislature but over a continent. Down below, you could see Duck Island, that tiny, little eyot, with its great family of Waptonks, laying their eggs and bringing up their families, and over which Charles II, in one of his reckless and sardonic moods, appointed a governor, and decreed unto him a salary. The scene must have been grateful at all times to the man who loved and looked for the river at Fallowden, and there it always was, whenever he chose to look from the windows of his great room, down through the branches of the trees beneath. This room was Lord Grey's kingdom in Europe. It had been occupied by many famous statesmen before him, by Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury, as today it is occupied by Mr. Balfour. Here were woven the threads of the diplomacy which were spun round the world; and here, seated in his great leather chair, if he were in the mood, and if there were nothing to hinder him, Lord Grey could tell you what was passing in every capital in the world.

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keep a perfectly even keel and to handle his boat, in the most violent squall, with all the ease, dexterity, and fearlessness that another man might have shown, in a summer's day, on the river.

No doubt much of this philosophy came from his reading. Isaac Walton, White of Selborne, Thomas Love Peacock are amongst his admittedly great favorites. There is a quiet dignity about all of them which is reflected in his speeches; a certain mellowness of judgment begotten not of plunging violently into violence, which has distinguished all his acts; a serene atmosphere of the sky, and of the hills, and of the river, flowing not too fast and yet not too slowly down the valley, which is reminiscent of the transparent honesty of his policies.

Of course he loves the Northumberland hills, and the great iron rock-ribbed coast, and the river at Fallowden, flashing past his gardens. But he has never hesitated to sacrifice these for what he conceives to be the demands of his country, and the man who obeys these demands cannot fail to find pleasure in his obedience to them. Still there are moments when it is a joy to him to pitch the Blue Books and Hansard recklessly aside, and to quote to you, perhaps, from Lord Verulam's famous essay, "Of Gardens." "God Almighty first planted a garden. And indeed it is the purest of human pleasures."

RUSSIAN ARMY  
COMMANDERS TO  
REMAIN AT POSTS

General Alexieff Sees Hope in Coalition Ministry—Looks for More Energetic Warfare

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—As a result of a meeting in Petrograd of the commanders-in-chief from all the fronts except the Caucasus, Generals Brusiloff and Gurko have withdrawn their resignations and reports of further resignations are contradicted by the announcement that all the commanders have decided to remain at their posts. Thus the crisis in the army, which formed an alarming accompaniment to the political crisis, has been averted.

General Alexieff, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies, during the course of an interview, said:

"The whole gist of the new reforms cannot be properly understood by the army, and this has brought about dangerous results. We can overcome the consequent loss of authority if irresponsible persons and organizations will cease further to interfere with our work. I feel assured that under the new Coalition Government it will be possible to conduct military affairs in a more energetic manner. It is time to wake up and stop shouting 'peace without annexation.' Let us leave peace negotiations to the Government."

Russia's new coalition Cabinet was completed today and accepted by both the Duma and the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council.

Six of the 14 Cabinet places are to be filled by Socialists under the new cooperative plan of government. The executive committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council has approved the personnel as announced yesterday, and this choice will undoubtedly be ratified by the congress of that organization.

The French Minister of Munitions, M. Thomas, made his first public appearance here today by bringing greetings of the French peasants to the congress of Russian peasants' delegates numbering 161. Mme. Breshkovskaya was presiding officer of the congress and in her opening address forcibly emphasized the complete necessity of active warfare by Russia to achieve her complete democracy.

The peasant assembly is to consider reforms in the interest of this class of Russia's population and to consolidate all their interests.

LIMA WATER SUPPLY  
TO BE IMPROVED

LIMA, Peru—William Wrightson, sanitary engineer, has contracted with the municipality to make a study of the water supply of the city. Mr. Wrightson is a specialist in water works. He has had experience in Panama, Mexico and the United States. An important work of this nature. He was one of the commission to take charge of the drainage of the Panama Canal, assisting first in the construction of the locks and dams of Miraflores and later in the Canal Zone, but particularly in the water works of Panama.

Mr. Wrightson has brought plans and estimates. He was at the aqueduct recently, accompanied by the Mayor of the city, the inspector of the water supply, the American Vice-Consul, and Mr. Ribeyro, who was taking charge of the project. The problem consists of the protection of water for Lima. The bad distribution of the water mains is to be overcome, their decay, their small diameter and their stopping up. To increase and, above everything, to purify the water that is actually consumed in Lima, Mr. Wrightson will see to the construction of the works the city began to build after his first visit to Lima.

ALBERTA MAKES  
NEW COAL RECORD

TORONTO, Ont.—Over 4,648,600 tons of coal were mined in Alberta last year, reports the Globe. During this period 107,559 tons of briquettes and 41,950 tons of coke were made. Several small mines have been opened in the Peace River district. The output of coal for the year 1916 exceeded that for the year 1915 by 1,213,713 tons, thus establishing a record output for the Province.

STATE DINNER  
UNITES MEXICO

All Political Parties Pledge Loyalty to Constitutional Government—Carranza Sees War as a Near Possibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican Ambassador has received a telegraphic report of a dinner tendered to Gen. Alvaro Obregon by a numerous group of senators and deputies. General Obregon has retired from the head of the War Department, and at the dinner the guest of honor was the President of the Republic, Venustiano Carranza, with his Cabinet.

The dinner was significant, as all the political parties were represented, and especially those of the opposition. Senator Zubaran, head of the opposition in the Senate, offered the dinner. In the name of General Obregon, General Suñer replied to the address to state that the motto of the retiring secretary would be loyalty to the Constitutional Government. Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, whom the press has represented as opposed to General Obregon, expressed his regret at the withdrawal of General Obregon from the Cabinet.

President Carranza spoke for the first time publicly since his investiture in the presidency, and caused a sensation by stating that in these moments none of those who took up arms against usurpation had the right to return to private life, since the Nation might find itself, against its will, drawn into the world conflict, thus needing the services of its loyal servants. Therefore he hoped for the prompt recovery of General Obregon, and would not say good by, but simply au revoir.

Deputy Urueta, leader of the opposition, closed the toasts in the name of the Liberal Constitutional Party, stating that all who were present, as citizens and as members of the legislative body, solemnly took their oath to uphold the constitutional President of the Republic.

IRISH PARTITION  
PLAN DISLIKED

(Continued from page one)

will secure a just balance of all opposing interests and finally compose the unhappy discords which so long have distracted Ireland and impeded its harmonious development."

"This is the great ideal, and I trust it may be found possible of realization. My colleagues and I, at all events, will place no obstacle in the way, and we are prepared to recommend this proposal most earnestly to our countrymen on condition that the basis whereon the convention is to be called is such as to secure that it will be fully and fairly representative of Irishmen of all creeds, interests and parties and, secondly, that the convention be summoned without delay."

"If this proposal is put into operation I can assure you that no effort on the part of my colleagues and myself will be spared to realize the high and blessed ideal pointed to in the concluding paragraph of your letter." William O'Brien, leader of the Independent Nationalists, replying to Mr. Lloyd George, said he was unalterably opposed to any scheme of partition. He himself and his friends were prepared, however, to give hearty support to the proposal for a convention of Irishmen of all classes and creeds.

Replying to Mr. Lloyd George in behalf of the Ulster Unionists, Sir John Lonsdale declared that while the people of Ulster were as strongly opposed as ever to the entire policy of home rule, they have shown they are not unwilling to consider the exigencies of the present situation. The Ulster Unionist council meeting is not likely to be held until next week.

GERMANS DEPORT  
WARSAW STRIKERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Replying to questions in the Reichstag, Dr. Lewald, director of the Ministry of Interior, stated that 33 leaders of the recent strikes in Warsaw had been arrested and deported to Germany, but declared that the general public was not discontented and that Polish Socialists were unmolested so long as they did not violate the law or prejudice German military interests.

The Reichstag has now adjourned until July 5, the Army and other estimates having been approved by all but the majority and minority Socialists. The closing debate was chiefly remarkable for an incident which revealed the opposition of the military caste to the new constitution committee's proposal to curtail the Kaiser's sole authority concerning Army appointments. During the discussion on the refusal of a deputy's application for extension of leave, General von Stein, War Minister, remarked that it was not his wish that his powers be extended, whereupon Herr Scheide-mann protested that this was aimed at the constitution committee; and a heated debate followed, during which Count Westarp, Conservative leader, maintained that the War Minister had a right to express an opinion on the constitution committee. Finally General von Stein half apologized, saying he had not intended to increase the difficulty of the Reichstag's work and Dr. Helfferich made a conciliatory speech and observed that in no quarter had it been intended to question the loyalty of the Army and the corps of officers to the Kaiser.



## COLLEGES HONOR BRITISH MISSION

Mr. Balfour and Other University Men of His Party Are Made Members of Phi Beta Kappa—New Bond Cemented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Arthur J. Balfour and the other members of the British Mission who are graduates of Cambridge, were accorded a rare honor by the universities of the United States on Thursday when they were made honorary members of Phi Beta Kappa. It is said that the only other distinguished Englishman who has received that honor heretofore is Mr. Bryce.

As told by a member of the mission, one of Mr. Balfour's greatest delights is association with university men. Since his arrival in this country he has received offers of honorary degrees from no less than 20 universities and colleges, and it has been a matter of deep regret to him that time prevents his accepting each one.

In accepting the honors of Phi Beta Kappa, therefore, he felt, as did the other eight members of the mission who received the membership, that in a measure he was allying himself with all the institutions which have sought to confer degrees upon him.

The ceremony took place at the headquarters of the British Mission at the Long residence, at 12:30 o'clock. Dr. Edwin A. Grosvenor of Amherst, president of the United Chapters of the society, is the father of Gilbert H. Grosvenor, director and editor of the National Geographic Society.

Other members of the British Mission besides Mr. Balfour upon whom a similar honor was conferred were Lord Cunliffe, Ian Malcolm, Lord Hastings, Percy, M. Peterson, F. P. Robinson, O. J. Phillips, W. T. Layton, Stephen McKenna and Geoffrey Butler. Conferring of the honorary degree is a rare occurrence, and the last occasion when this tribute was paid to an Englishman was its bestowal upon Lord Bryce.

The exercises opened with remarks by Dr. Hollis Godfrey, representing the senate of Phi Beta Kappa. Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, representing the William and Mary College, spoke briefly. Memberships were conferred and keys bestowed by Robert M. Hughes, president of the Alpha of Virginia. Dr. Edwin A. Grosvenor spoke, and Mr. Balfour responded. He said: "Mr. President and Brethren of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, I, on behalf of myself and on behalf of my friends, thank you for allowing us to take part in this service, the memory of which will rest with us as long as life exists. You have welcomed us as the mission from Great Britain; you have welcomed those members of the mission who belonged to sister universities on the other side of the Atlantic; and you have conferred upon us the highest honor which you can give or it is in our power to receive. We most sincerely thank you for what you have done."

"In the eloquent and moving speeches which have today been delivered by your president and others who have taken part in the ceremonies, little has been said of matters strictly academic. They were present to our minds, but they lay, and rightly lay, in the background. You who are present represent, and in a lesser degree I suppose we can claim to represent, the academic life and training of the two great countries, and the fact that we should meet together and deal in the main with matters which are in the strictest and narrowest sense academic, shows the great truth, or what I deem to be a great truth, that learning and study, if they be divorced from the realities of life and social life, lose more than half their worth."

"I understand, and others this morning have reminded us, that this meeting is a symbol of all that represents the culture and education, or most of what represents the culture and education, in these two great nations that are now united in the pursuit of one great, common cause. Let us take it for granted, then."

"The history of the society, of which we are the youngest members, is a happy illustration of the truth, which I have just insisted upon. For, if I rightly understand the history of the society, it was born in the stress and conflict of a great national crisis. The crisis we are living through today is possibly a greater crisis than that which struck this country in 1776. It is one of the importance of which extends far beyond the boundaries of this community and touches the whole world, not in America alone, not in Europe only, but wherever the ideals of Christian civilization have come to flourish."

"Gentlemen, it surely is a great thing to feel that all of us who have in common a university training, whether it has been carried out here or in Britain, have the same noble traditions which have been maintained for all these centuries. It is a great thing to feel that we are one. You, Mr. President, observed with truth, that we are largely if not wholly of a common stock, but that blood is but a poor cement—I think that was your phrase, is but a poor and weak cement—if that which it is meant to cement is not bound together by ties, spiritual ties, more fervent and more gripping than anything that could be conferred by any accident of heredity. That surely is so. Whether they are students of American universities, or whether they are students of British universities, they have a bond of union stronger than language, stronger than literature, than law. Stronger than these bonds are, and should be. They have the bond of common

hopes, of common purposes, of nations making common sacrifices for one great end. And that end is not only that of American universities and British universities, not merely the future culture or economic progress of these two great and free communities, but in addition to these causes, in themselves sufficiently great to fill the minds and kindle the imaginations of even the most sluggish, we can surely say for ourselves that we have in our guardianship gathered here today, that we have in our keeping, the future freedom of the world.

"These are thoughts which I should hardly have ventured to refer to on such an occasion as this, before a society so strictly academic in its character as this had not the example been set in the noble address of your president and others, and I should otherwise not have trespassed beyond the relatively narrow bounds of purely academic interests and ventured to go into those wider spheres of policy and humanity which are in all our

thoughts at this great and solemn moment of our history.

"On behalf of my friends and myself, I beg to thank you for the greatest honor which you could possibly confer or which we could possibly receive."

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## TREASON CHARGED IN PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Appearance of stickers discouraging registration printed in red ink caused the police to initiate a rigid investigation. The Federal authorities here have been called into the case by Superintendent of Police John A. Murray, in an effort to find the persons responsible. He denounces the act as "high treason."

## DELEGATE BIRD CANNOT SERVE

Charles S. Bird Jr. of East Walpole, who was elected a delegate to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention from the Thirtieth Congressional District, has written from Plattsburg that his course of military training will prevent him from sitting in the convention. He regrets the inability to serve the constituents who elected him and expresses appreciation of their support.

## TOWER CROSS SOCIETY

MEDFORD, Mass.—Fifteen members of the 1918 class were elected to the Tower Cross, the senior society at Tufts College, yesterday. The new members elected the following officers for the coming year: President, F. J. O'Marra; vice-president, J. J. Drummer; marshal, E. C. Burns; and secretary-treasurer, J. C. Geer.

## MASSACHUSETTS FARMERS HELPED

Several Plans in Operation in Various Counties by Which Agricultural Product of State Is Expected to Be Increased

Whatever fame the Massachusetts farmer may achieve during the coming season in increasing the food productivity of the rugged lands of the Bay State, he must be prepared to share it with the country banker, who is leaving his office desk in the little cities and towns to personally inspect the needs of his agricultural neighbors and render financial assistance in every worthy case.

Nearly every large county in the

farmer agrees to sell his potatoes to the middleman for \$1.50 a bushel, the middleman agreeing to furnish the money to finance the crop. The middleman agrees to furnish a certain amount of potatoes to the consumer at \$2 a bushel on Nov. 1, and the consumer pays him 50 cents down to bind the contract. To those consumers who do not have sufficient storage facilities, the middleman in many instances has agreed to delay full deliveries until Jan. 1. Many thousands of bushels of potatoes have been already contracted for in Middlesex County through the operation of this plan.

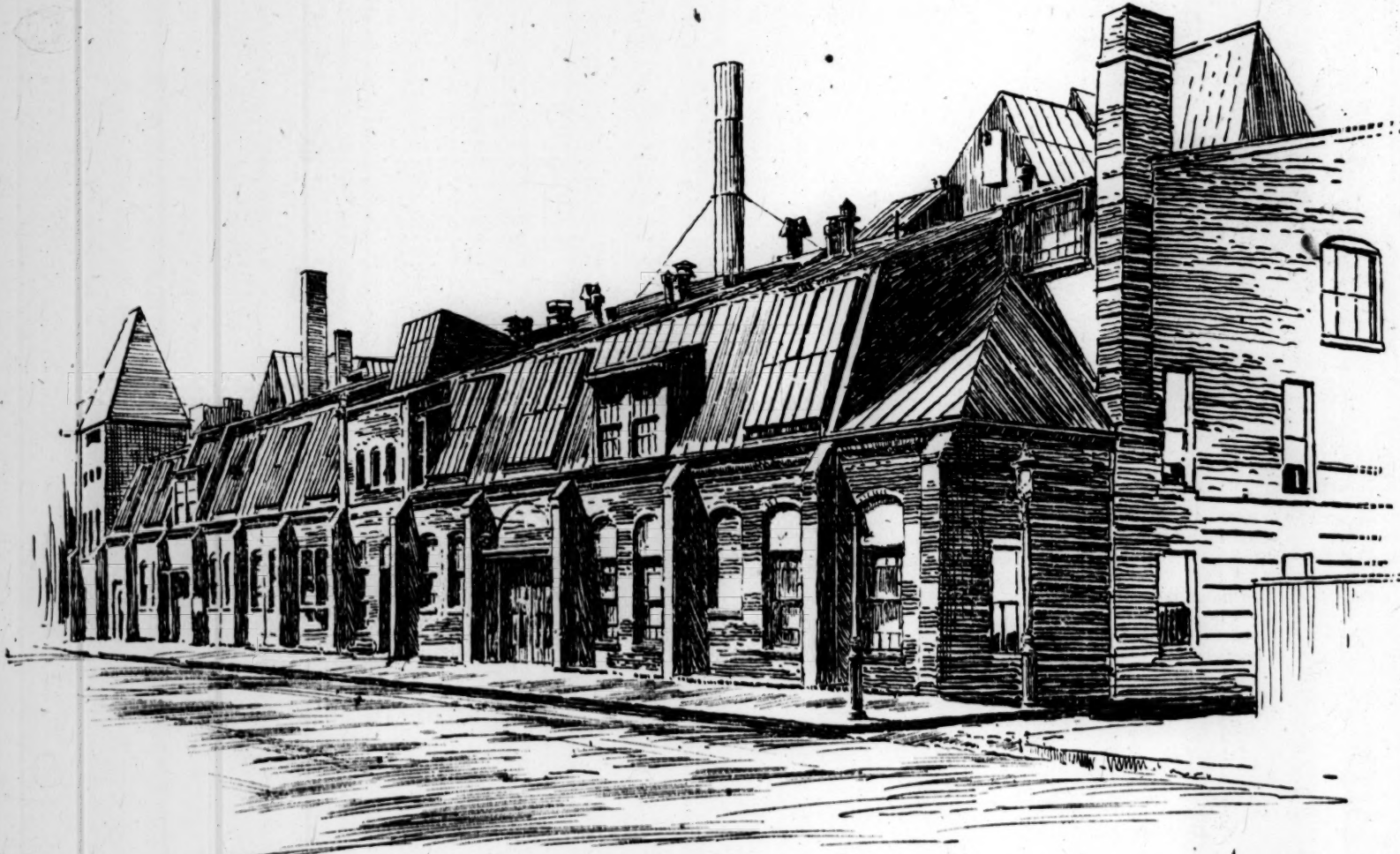
W. M. Purinton of Havdenville is the exponent of the Hampshire County 50-50 food plan, which he claims makes the farmer a farmer, and the farmer a financier. It is expected that by furnishing the Connecticut River valley with plenty of money, the labor problem will be solved in a great degree through the purchase of the latest labor-saving devices for plowing, cultivating, and harvesting. The plan

## COPLEY HALL SOON TO PASS

Last Society Exhibition in Picturesque Structure on Clarendon Street Opens With a Private Review and Reception

With the private view and reception last evening in Copley Hall, the Copley Society's last exhibition in the picturesque structure on Clarendon Street was opened. Copley Hall and its 20 or more artists' studios is to be razed in a few weeks to permit the extension of Stuart Street and other improvements.

This means the passing of a building which has been a center of Boston art and social interests for a quarter



Copley Hall on Clarendon Street, Boston, soon to be razed.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

State has a farm financing plan, originated either by the county organization, by individuals with large means or by the bankers, banks, and trust companies. They all seem to have a patriotic appreciation of the urgent need of obtaining the largest amount of planted acreage, of the practical necessities of the farmer, and of the claim of the consumer for a proportionate share of the crop at reasonable prices. Nearly all of this financial assistance is being offered on unusually liberal terms, mainly for the reason that the resources and the business abilities of the Massachusetts farmer are well known to the local banker.

Five plans for farm and crop financing are in operation in Massachusetts: They are the Worcester County plan of insuring the farmer a 10 per cent profit on all his crops; the Middlesex County plan of guaranteeing the farmer \$1.50 a bushel for his potatoes, the middleman 50 cents a bushel for handling them, and the consumer a minimum of \$2 a bushel for all the potatoes he needs; the Hampden County plan which loans money direct to the farmer on indorsed notes; the Hampshire County plan of equal sharing and the Plymouth County plan of encouraging all lines of farming through agricultural departments of local trust companies.

Each county is confident that its plan is practical and that it will bring a large increase in the productivity of the county farms and reasonable prices for foodstuffs to the people.

The Worcester plan of insuring the farmer against loss is being watched with considerable interest not only in other parts of the State but throughout New England. Four banks and trust companies in the city of Worcester have combined to offer financial assistance to the county farmer, while a syndicate has raised a fund of \$100,000 for the same purpose. The work is being conducted by the Worcester County Farm Bureau, which is in charge of Mrs. Florence A. Warner, as supervisor.

All that is required of the Worcester County farmer under the plan of insuring him a 10 per cent profit, is that he shall keep as exact an account as possible of the cost of the crop, from the time the plow enters the soil until it is fully harvested. This enabled the farmer to hire the best help, to obtain a sufficient supply of fertilizer and seed, and to employ up-to-date methods of husbandry. The Worcester financiers who are backing the plan do not expect to reap much of a profit. In fact some of the most liberal contributors to the fund are expecting only a portion of their money back. They expect to have the satisfaction, however, of seeing the broad fields and the fertile valleys of lower Worcester County, and the bold hills and rugged ridges in the upper tier of towns, farmed this year more extensively than in any year since the primeval forest was cut off.

Through the efforts of A. W. Gilbert, manager of the Middlesex County Farm Bureau, inhabitants of that part of the State are being given an opportunity of having their winter supply of potatoes delivered to them next November at a fixed rate of \$2 a bushel, no matter what the price may be at the local store. This plan calls for the signing of two contracts. The

also provides for a better than the average conditions of cultivation, and in addition it gives the lender one-half the crop in return for seed and fertilizer. The farmer does not handle the money, but pools his knowledge of the business with the bankers, who furnish the capital and who do all the buying and selling. The plan also extends to careful inspection of the crop at all times.

Hampden County bankers were among the first to recognize the need of financial assistance to the farmer during the coming year, with the result that with the cooperation not only of the Hampden County League but of the Federal farm loan bank, the farms in southwestern Massachusetts are nearly all undergoing intense cultivation.

## POLISH AID TO GERMANY DENIED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Denial of a story published in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung that a fund collected by a Polish organization in America was being expended for a Polish aviation service for use for the Central Powers was made by Bronislaw D. Kulakowski, a member of the executive committee of the Polish National Defense Committee.

The situation in Poland has become delicate, in connection with American funds, Mr. Kulakowski said, owing to the fact that both Germans and Austrians are in control of part of the country, with Germany but not Austria at war with the United States. Because of this, he announced, the collection here of funds for the Polish army had been discontinued; but money is being raised with which an educational campaign is to be started to inform Americans of Polish conditions.

## BELGIAN RELIEF APPEAL SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Belgian Relief Commission will make no appeals for funds for six months after June 1, because the Government will advance \$5,000,000 a month to feed people in the German occupied section of France and \$7,500,000 for relief of the Belgians, according to a letter written by Herbert Hoover, chairman, to his associates.

## COLONIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—It is announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that a contribution of £350 has been sent by the local branch of the British Red Cross Society in Trinidad to the British Red Cross Society, and that various denominations and schools in the same colony have sent £301 11s. 6d. to the National Committee for relief in Belgium.

## VANCOUVER BENCH SHOW

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Terminal City Kennel Club is to hold its spring bench show on May 24, 25 and 26, in the Horse Show Building, says the Colonist. The extra prize money offered is drawing entries from all parts of the United States and Canada within reach of Vancouver.

of a century, for Copley Hall has housed several exhibitions of national importance, and has been the scene of a great variety of social activities.

The building was erected nearly 40 years ago in the height of the first roller skating fad. To provide a large clear floor space, the roof was supported by trussed beams of a span and strength worthy of bridge or cathedral construction.

The roller skating fad waned, and the property came into the market, being taken over by Massachusetts Institute of Technology along with an adjoining piece of land, upon which was built the Henry L. Pierce Building of the institute. In 1894 the Boston Art Students' Association, which had been started by alumni of the school of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, obtained control of the building, with the object of turning the rink into an exhibition hall and providing space for some 20 artists' studios.

By the time the remodeling was accomplished the association found itself heavily in debt and the property in the hands of trustees; but the object of occupying the place was accomplished with the opening of the odd-shaped studios and a spacious art exhibition hall. The artists' quarters were named the Grundmann studios after a museum official who had long been popular with the school students, and the hall, of course, was named after the noted Colonial painter, John Singleton Copley.

The name of Copley Society was taken by the association in 1902, when the membership limitations were expanded to take in persons other than art school alumni. At present there are some 1200 members, mostly persons having some connection with the arts. The debt of the society has now been practically canceled, as a result of good management, and aided by the receipts of various benefits. At one time this debt was \$60,000.

Among the notable shows held under the auspices of the Copley Society were the Sargent exhibition in 1899, the Whistler memorial show in 1904, the portraits of fair women show and the caricature show in 1902, and the Sorolla, Monet, Tarbell, German, Swedish, cubist-futurist, Zuloaga, Spanish royal tapestries, and decorative arts exhibitions.

The custom of the old art association of holding elaborate "Twelfth Night revels" has been kept up by the Copley Society, and many of these events have been memorable for their pageantry. The razing of the building will not mean the end of the Copley Society, but no future home has as yet been decided on. The artists are leaving the structure regretfully, not only because of the central location of the building and its pleasant associations, but because studio quarters are scarce in Boston.

## BOY SCOUT EXHIBITION

More than 400 scouts will participate in various exhibitions of scout-craft and signaling at a preparedness rally to be held by the first district, Greater Boston Council, Boy Scouts of America, in the Arena on Friday evening, May 25.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

"Sappho and Phaon," a Greek tragedy by Percy MacKaye, will be given by the Idler Club at Radcliffe tonight as its last outdoor play of the

season, the performance to be repeated June 16 for the seniors and their guests. The cast includes Misses Mary E. Marsh of New York City, Betty Allen of Cambridge, Alva Taylor of Chicago, Ill., Mary Sands of Cambridge, Edith Coombs of Lynn, Priscilla Thorpe of Cambridge, Marion Schneider of Dorchester and Esther Flint of Winchester, N. H. Members of the managing staff are Misses Sophia Morris of Chicago, Ill., coach; Elizabeth Wheelock of New York City, costumer; Frances Burlingame of Great Falls, Mont., properties and Marcia Holt of Cambridge, lighting. A catalogue of the courses given at the college will be made by the student government with the opinions of those who have taken them. An outline of different courses will be prepared by professors.

## REPORT IS MADE UPON TEACHERS' RETIREMENT PLAN

Nearly 10,000 Members, Compulsory and Voluntary, Were Recorded in Dec. 31, 1916

From the time of the establishment of the Massachusetts Teachers Retirement Association on July 1, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1916, a total of 4340 teachers entering the service of the public schools were enrolled as members of the association according to the report of that body made to the State Legislature and just issued. Teachers who entered the service prior to the establishment of the system have joined voluntarily to the number of 6426.

The number of withdrawals from the public schools service has, as usual, been very large in the case of the younger teachers. There have been 711 withdrawals from those who entered the service since July 1, 1914. The withdrawals among the older teachers were very much less, only 306 having left the service. The number of compulsory members has been reduced by 10 and the voluntary members by 72, with the result that on Dec. 31, 1916, there were 3619 compulsory and 6048 voluntary members, making the total membership 9667.

The income for the year from members' deposits amounted to \$375,919.85, almost \$40,000 in excess of the deposits received in 1915. Refunds to members withdrawing amounted to \$32,066.91, almost \$30,000 more than the refunds of the preceding year. The large increase in the amount refunded is due to the fact that the section of the law regarding refunds has been amended.

The income over disbursements amounted to \$358,570.83, which is \$29,120.05 more than the income over disbursements for the year 1915. The surplus has increased to \$5,627.83. On December 31, 1916, the gross assets amounted to \$824,105.89. During the year 46 members retired out of a total of 408 eligible to retire. This is 10 less than the number of retirements in 1915.

## MAYOR VETOES TWO APPROPRIATIONS

Mayor Curley called a halt to expenditure of Boston municipal funds this year yesterday when he vetoed the appropriation of \$500,000 passed Monday by the Boston City Council for widening and improving Chelsea Street, Charlestown; Centre Street, West Roxbury; Faneuil Street and Brighton Avenue, Brighton; and Bennington Street, East Boston. The Mayor also vetoed the proposed expenditure of \$5000 for plans for a municipal building for Brighton.

He said, in his veto, that the council had voted to expend \$800,000 on street work this year and that he did not believe that more could be done advantageously on the streets this year. He reminded the councilmen that in view of disturbed conditions this year it was impossible to calculate the cost of the necessities the city would have to purchase and said that a large sum must perforce be held in reserve.

## BUNKER HILL CHAPTER

Officers of Bunker Hill Chapter, D. A. R., were elected yesterday as follows: Regent, Mrs. George H. Newcomb; vice-regent, Mrs. George W. Plaisted; recording secretary, Mrs. C. H. Johnson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. David E. Perley; treasurer, Mrs. Arthur E. Gage; registrar, Miss Elta H. Glidden; historian, Mrs. A. Lincoln Bowles; chaplain, Mrs. Oscar E. Furber; board of management, Mrs. Charles M. Hosmer, Mrs. Sarah N. Osgood, Mrs. Mary E. Packard, Mrs. Charles E. Howes and Mrs. E. J. Greenleaf.

## SALESMANSHIP CLUB

The last meeting and dinner of the Salesmanship Club of Boston will take place at the Boston City Club tonight. President W. A. Hawkins will preside. The guest of honor will be Joe Mitchell Chapple.

## BETTER BUSINESS DURING THE WAR

Banker Vanderlip Sees Busy Times Ahead and Urges All to Lend Their Savings to the Government by Bond Buying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Different but better business for America during the war was forecast on Thursday by Frank A. Vanderlip, banker and member of the advisory commission of the Labor Committee of the Council of National Defense. In a prepared statement Mr. Vanderlip said the war will call for readjustments, but not for diminution in volume of business; that times will be better than ever before and that the people should be getting ready for top speed production that will utilize every energy.

"The sooner the public gets over the idea that we want 'business as usual' or can have 'business as usual' during this great war the better for all," he said. "We want to stop all unnecessary work and unnecessary expenditures short off and concentrate on the immense volume of work which has to be done. Business men should get rid of any foolish fears that economy will bring on a general paralysis of industry or trade."

"All possible aid should be given in effecting the necessary shifts in employment. The Government should be prompt in placing its contracts, and give some attention to their distribution with a view to taking up labor that is displaced, and there should be organized community effort to aid in these readjustments. The essential fact in the situation is that readjustment is unavoidable but that any general state of unemployment is impossible."

"There is no danger of not having work for everybody; the trouble is that there is more work in sight than can possibly be done, and the question is whether we shall cut off luxuries or necessities."

"Most of the argument against economy assumes that the people who economize will hoard their money. That of course would be foolish, but if they lend their savings to the Government it will find its way directly back into circulation in providing for the Government's needs."

"These bond issues will necessitate more taxation in the future than in the past, but the person who practices self-denial now in order to buy a bond not only aids the Government but provides an offset to future taxation on this account. The individual who takes his share of the bonds will pay his taxes into his own pocket."

"Once the habit of saving to buy a bond is established it will not be abandoned when the war is over. Parents should buy for their children, and employers should join hands with their employees, in the name of a common patriotism and to bring an end to the world's last great war."

## GERMANS LOTH TO LEAVE BARRED ZONE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Hundreds of Germans hurried to United States Marshal McCarthy's office here today to get permits to live in the "barred zones" within the half mile limit of armories and like Government places, after June 1.

Peaceful German residents or business men established in the barred zones whose records are clean and loyal undoubtedly, will not be forced to move, it was announced. But the rule prohibiting the issue of permits for social purposes in the zones will force the Arion, Liederkreis and Freundschaft societies to move, and will deprive many German cafes of their heavy patronage.

Applicants for permits today were handed sheets of 100 questions, which they will be obliged to answer.

## Y. W. C. A. ILLUSTRATED TALKS

The Boston Young Women's Christian Association held its quarterly meeting last evening in Lamson Hall, Mrs. W. Chamberlain Lyford, president, Miss Mabel Scott, president of the Ex Libris Club, spoke on "What the Downtown Center Has Meant to the Business Girls." Miss Harriet A. Broad told of the conferences at Silver Bay, N. Y., and Miss Gertrude Owen spoke on "Vacation Days at Makoniker Camp, Martha's Vineyard." The talks of Misses Broad and Owen were illustrated with lantern slides.

## PACIFIST GIVEN SIX MONTHS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George L. Gibson, charged with circulating pacifist pamphlets on the day of the "Wake up America" parade, has been sentenced in a Magistrate's Court to a six months term. This sentence has been affirmed in General Sessions by Judge Nott.

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## APPRECIATION OF PARIS BY M. MITHOUARD

Dignity of French Capital Upheld in Article Written by Well-Known Parisian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—Adrien Mithouard occupied the presidential chair of the Paris Municipal Council in the early summer of 1914. When the French Government left Paris for Bordeaux, M. Mithouard was left to represent the Ville de Paris, through whatever came, whether of war or peace, in those tragically uncertain days before the Marne. No one better fitted than M. Mithouard could have been found to uphold the dignity of the French capital, for M. Mithouard belongs to an old Parisian family and none knows better than he what is due to the Ville Lumière and its proud people. Paris was not besieged, but she had, since the autumn of 1914, to weather two years of the supreme anxieties of war, to face a long drawn out suspense and conditions of life which have grown ever more onerous. What her attitude has been is well known. The world is aware that Paris has shown the qualities of patience and imperturbability and of tenacity, which it had deceived itself into believing were lacking in the highly wrought and highly gifted people of France. That it was mistaken it has had since to recognize and to bow in admiration before the French soldier and the French civilian alike. But whether it yet understands Paris is another matter.

M. Mithouard himself admits in a recent *Revue des Deux Mondes* that "There is no more impenetrable city than ours to those who do not live there all their lives." This is, perhaps, why the Mayor of Paris has taken the opportunity of setting before the world in magnificent prose, which has been compared to the famous speech of Pericles, his "Apology for the Parisians." (Apologie pour les Parisiens, *Revue des Deux Mondes*, avril 1, 1917.) M. Mithouard is a man of letters; he left his study and his books to preside over the civic life of the French capital, and from the ripe experience of three years of close contact with his fellow countrymen, he has written an immortal chapter in the civic history of Paris. The article should be read and reread in its entirety. Quotations, more particularly translated quotations, can do no justice to it. But, while leaving aside the pictures which M. Mithouard draws of the calmness, the goodness of Paris before the Marne victory, and its exhaustless patience in the long months which have followed, it may be as well to give to those who have perhaps misunderstood Paris, M. Mithouard's explanation "of the spirit" of his own city. It is not enough, he says, to say that this free and futile Paris is showing itself strangely courageous; Paris must be explained. Those who take Paris for a festive Babylon and the Parisian for an idle, cynical and flighty, and immoral to boot, are really quite our equals in fullness of judgment. They do not know Paris, I mean that they have not gone into the faubourgs. They have not seen in his workshop or in the factory the Paris workman, clever, persevering, a worker of immense capacity, when he works with that light hearted enthusiasm which is his inspiration. They have never discovered that hard-working middle class in which life lived in the groove of labor preserves the sanctity of the hearth. Neither do they know how devoted to the laying up of knowledge is that youth of the schools, flowing over with life; with what a passion for knowledge it adopts the teachings of the master, or with what splendid keenness it sets itself to tasks which are beyond its powers.

This home of luxury is full of the hum of work. From the middle ages its municipality has been composed of merchants, and it is these crafts, of which Etienne Boileau reveals the severe regulations, which constitute its social backbone. Now that its population has so grown as to form a veritable people in the center of France, loom is added to loom; they multiply, they extend into innumerable categories of workers, and this vast labor, which is the great purpose of the city, gives it its true character. The man who works loyally finds his rule of life in the exercise of his trade. What he makes with his hands, or what he lifts with the strength of his arms, is for the workman, a stern master whom only effort will impress and who insists every hour of the day that the workman shall be stern toward himself. It is there that he learns how to turn from that distraction which spoils his work. It is there that, from the very love of his craft, he enters into that path of professional honor which leads on to higher things. Finally, it is here that he purifies his thoughts and his life. Let there be no doubt about it, it is this daily duty which has been as the wheel on which the morale of the Parisian workman has been shaped, and when war closes the factory, the man remains, used to courage and ready for sacrifice. The good craftsman has shaped the strong character. And of the Parisian's love of knowledge, M. Mithouard says: "He will run to the other end of the town; he must know about everything, he will not miss a new show, and this universal interest is the result of a mind which is incapable of feeling indifferent to anything, enamored of activity, ever seeking some fresh incentive to movement. And so, in order to understand everything, he wants to know everything, for it is that desire for knowledge with which he is ever athirst. Was he not always in the way of knowing the progress of universal evolution? Have not the centuries set his city at that happy turn of the Seine, at the converging point of many rivers, the natural goal of the roads

of France? Those who bring every kind of merchandise to sell bring him the news. Wheat, wood and stones, with which to build, are at his hand in the country round. And so it has been long his habit to consider most things without astonishment, and to make the best use of everything. A fine sense of proportion is his characteristic.

## COMMUNITY GARDEN PLAN IN DAYTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau  
DAYTON, O.—The present agitation for increased food production has given a new significance to the community gardens plan which has flourished in Dayton for a number of years. Perhaps no city finds itself better "prepared" to meet the demand for intensified food production. Twenty-seven years ago the community garden was introduced in Dayton and has achieved such success that for 1918 the city budget will include an amount to meet expenses for the gardeners. The National Cash Register Company originated the idea here in what was known as Sildertown, located near the factory. Sildertown was just on the outskirts of Dayton and everything that reached Sildertown was supposed to slide back, hence the name. The garden club was formed among the boys of this part of Dayton.

## LONG ISLAND FOOD RESERVE BATTALION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The long Island Food Reserve Battalion has been organized, largely through the efforts of Ralph Peters, president of the Long Island Railroad, to cooperate with farm bureaus, farmers and organizations in the four counties on Long Island, by securing additional land for cultivation, furnishing agricultural machinery and tools, fertilizer and seed.

## MICHIGAN VOTES \$5,000,000 WAR LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau  
LANSING, Mich.—One of the last official acts of the 1917 Michigan Legislature was to pass the \$5,000,000 war loan bill in less than a week after it was asked by Governor Sleeper. The State War Preparedness Board will now officially organize. It already has made preliminary plans, which include the purchase of several sites for barracks in Lansing for the quartering of Michigan State troops to be raised.

## IMMIGRATION TAX ON CANADIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
TORONTO, Ont.—A United States Immigration Inspection Bureau is to be opened in Toronto to facilitate the working of the regulations of the new Immigration Act, which imposes a head tax of \$8 against every Canadian entering the United States.

## DRAFT REGISTRATION DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Registration day, when all subject to the military draft will register, will be made a legal holiday in California by proclamation of Governor Stephens, the purpose being not only to facilitate registration, but to make the day an occasion for widespread patriotic demonstration.

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## WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

Mention of South American students as journeying to the United States has apparently been much more frequent in the South American press since the opening of the European war than it was before. El Mercurio, of Valparaiso, Chile, under date of March 16 speaks of the work of the Society for Chilean Students in Foreign Lands and says:

"Under the auspices of this society seven new aspirants are about to start out for the United States. All of them have the benefit of 25 per cent rebate that the steamship companies have granted on the cost of the journey to the students sent by this society."

The article speaks of the qualifications of each student in detail, saying that one, who holds the title of state professor of Spanish in the Chilean Pedagogical Institute, is going to practice his profession and get practical experience in the use of English. Another, paying his own living expenses but under the auspices of the society, will study commercial banking; another will study arithmetic in the University of California, especially pathology and cultivation of walnut and apple trees. This student is also to prepare a treatise upon the interchanging of fruits between Chile and the United States. Another student will take up dental surgery in the University of Pennsylvania and two others will devote themselves to electricity and the other will study industrial chemistry as applicable especially in tanneries.

In the same newspaper of March 21 was printed an interview with a director of the Society for Chilean Students in Foreign Lands, commenting on the difference of opinion between the society and the Chilean Consul in New York, as to the way in which the society was carrying out its work of sending Chilean students to perfect their education in the United States. The remarks of this director as translated from the Spanish read as follows:

"The society has been sadly surprised in the midst of its work by the strange attitude assumed by the Consul in New York who appears to have engaged in a real campaign of hostility against us and those we send. We are familiar with all the statements of the Consul on this subject. In all of them he begins by making extensive observations upon the young Chileans who go to the United States without sufficient means and knowledge of conditions, and ends by making a virtue of all the sacrifices which such apprehension brings. We know definitely of one of our students who, from lack of favorable transshipment at Panama, and also somewhat from youthful inexperience, arrived at New York sick and without money and had to borrow \$30 or \$40 of the Consul."

"We send our proteges with passage paid and with a position assured beforehand in some factory or university in the United States and with \$150 to cover any unexpected contingencies. To those who prove to us that they have money with which to pay their passage we give only a position and recommendation and in both cases our information committee looks up very carefully the candidate's antecedents and conditions."

The work of the students' society, already mentioned, gets indorsement, apparently, from students who have made use of it. A communication from Philadelphia, Pa., signed Gmo. Macedo Hopkin, appears in El Mercurio, the issue of March 31. As translated this communication recommends

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Henry Brubère, formerly city chamberlain of New York City, and one of the leading experts in the United States in efficient and rational management of urban government and wise handling of civic affairs, has been invited by the Carranza Government in Mexico to aid it in putting the departments of the Republican State on a businesslike basis. Mr. Brubère first won national reputation in the United States by his connection with the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City. He is a native of Missouri, was educated at Cornell, the University of Chicago and the Harvard Law School, and the School of Political Science, Columbia University. His first practical work in social service began in Boston in 1901 when he had charge of the boys' work at the Denison House. In the course of time he found his way to Chicago as an expert adviser of the International Harvester Company. Then he was chosen to carry on investigations for the Federal Government. In 1905 he was summoned to New York City to be official of one of the leading philanthropic societies. When the Bureau of Municipal Research was organized he was one of its leading members. In 1908 he began to serve the municipality as a specialist on all details of fiscal administration and economy. His last post was that of comptroller, where he was Mayor Mitchell's right-hand man. More recently he has gone into business with one of the largest metal manufacturing firms in the country, serving as an expert administrator on approved efficiency lines.

## GERMAN STEAMERS ALL TAKEN BY NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Acting on instructions from the Treasury Department, Conrad Fluker, special deputy collector of the port, has turned over the German steamers Breslau and Andromeda to the commandant of the New Orleans Navy Yard, where they will be repaired immediately for use as transports or in whatever manner the Government may indicate. Breslau and Andromeda, after lying idle in the harbor here since the beginning of the war, were seized by Collector of the Port Foster as soon as Congress declared a state of war with Germany. Breslau is one of the largest steamers operated by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company out of New Orleans.

## KANSAS TOWN RUN BY WOMEN OFFICIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau  
TOPEKA, Kan.—One Kansas town will be managed entirely and its laws made for the next two years by women. The voters at Valley Center, a city of the third class in Sedgewick County, elected the women to all of the elective city offices this month. All of the appointive officers, except night marshal, will be women.

## New Spring Styles Now Showing

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## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

House of Representatives to enter the Army, has established a precedent which it is said other national legislators will follow, either before or after adjournment of the present session. Congressman Gardner is a radical and independent Republican of the Roosevelt type, who represents a fine old Essex County district of Massachusetts, and has done so since 1902 without any formidable challenge either from within or without Republican ranks. He is of the militant type of person and always has been more or less difficult to handle from the party manager's point of view. During the war with Spain he served in the Massachusetts contingent as an officer; and then began an interest in Army and Navy affairs which has never ceased. For the past five years he has been conspicuous as a critic of the management of the military arm of the Government, and with his unusual facilities for getting at facts not accessible to other legislators he often has been able to force reforms in administration that otherwise might not have been made. His role before his countrymen has been conspicuously that of a preacher of "preparedness." Now that a war that he predicted and in a way welcomed is on he is consistent in leaving the ways of peace for those of war. He has been ordered to active duty as a reserve officer.

Kennedy Jones, M. P., is by nature a campaigner and no one better could have been chosen to get on a "hustle" in connection with the national food economy campaign which has been entrusted to his capable and energetic management. The success with which Mr. Kennedy Jones organized the publicity for the war loan is still fresh

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We have the best of all kinds of lumber, brick, tile, etc., at our factory.  
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House of Representatives to enter the Army, has established a precedent which it is said other national legislators will follow, either before or after adjournment of the present session. Congressman Gardner is a radical and independent Republican of the Roosevelt type, who represents a fine old Essex County district of Massachusetts, and has done so since 1902 without any formidable challenge either from within or without Republican ranks. He is of the militant type of person and always has been more or less difficult to handle from the party manager's point of view. During the war with Spain he served in the Massachusetts contingent as an officer; and then began an interest in Army and Navy affairs which has never ceased. For the past five years he has been conspicuous as a critic of the management of the military arm of the Government, and with his unusual facilities for getting at facts not accessible to other legislators he often has been able to force reforms in administration that otherwise might not have been made. His role before his countrymen has been conspicuously that of a preacher of "preparedness." Now that a war that he predicted and in a way welcomed is on he is consistent in leaving the ways of peace for those of war. He has been ordered to active duty as a reserve officer.

Kennedy Jones, M. P., is by nature a campaigner and no one better could have been chosen to get on a "hustle" in connection with the national food economy campaign which has been entrusted to his capable and energetic management. The success with which Mr. Kennedy Jones organized the publicity for the war loan is still fresh

## Inviting comfort and coolness is shown in our Wicker Furniture

Here, a Chait—there, a Couch—absolute welcome. Their cool looking upholstery seems to invite your reclining in soft restfulness and comfort.

## There are hundreds of just such pieces shown in our Summer Furniture Section

May we invite you to visit our Third Floor, where, amid the appearance of artistic Japan, and the great out-of-doors, you make your selections?

**Newcomb-Endicott Company**  
DETROIT

## THE HUDSON PIANO STORE

THE CHICKERING PIANO of today is the result of the genius and experience of the Chickering family and its loyal employees covering a period of nearly one hundred years. It is one of the masterpieces of American industry. This store is proud to offer it to its clientele.  
Hudson Piano Store  
**The J. L. Hudson Co.**  
188-90 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

## Victor Records

Vast stock. First floor salesrooms. Glad to play selections over. Phone orders (Cherry 3600) promptly delivered. 37 sound proof demonstrating rooms. No waiting.

## GRINNELL BROS.

24 STORES. HEADQUARTERS  
243-247 Woodward Ave., DETROIT

## HUGH CONNOLLY

Diamonds, Watches and  
Rich Jewelry  
Hodges Bldg., Cor. State and Griswold Sts.  
Main 2180.

## Hickey's

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## THE NU BONE CORSET

GUARANTEED NOT SOLD IN STORES  
N. C. MATCHLESS, State Manager  
THE LYLE  
68 Peterboro Street, Detroit.  
Call Grand 4854-R for Expert Corsetiers

## Hair's Restaurant

Superior food, refined service; convenient to all hotels. No music. 7:30 to 7:30.  
258 Woodward Ave., DETROIT

in people's memories. He has had a long and varied experience of the press, which began when at the ripe age of 16 he contributed a series of articles on "City Life" to a paper, *Scottish Nights*, in his native city of Glasgow, Scotland. Before he was 17 he became subeditor of the *Mercantile Age*. From those early days to the present time Mr. Kennedy Jones has had much experience of newspaper work in different parts of the country, but especially in London, where men with ability and energy are apt to gravitate sooner or later. Mr. Jones gave Mr. T. P. O'Connor his assistance when the latter was starting the *Sun* newspaper. He was also joint founder of the *Daily Mail*. Mr. Jones is a Unionist member for Hornsey, Middlesex.

George Lyman Kittredge, who has been chosen first incumbent of the Gurney chair of English literature at Harvard University, was graduated from Harvard College in 1882, and since 1888 has been a member of the faculty and one of the staff of the English literature department. The new honor is simply in the line of recognition of services that already have made him a figure with an international reputation and that have conferred honor on the Cambridge seat of learning. As a man of letters he has won a place in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In both the American Philosophical and American Philological societies he is a member in high repute. Indeed as a philologist, master of the beginnings of English speech and literature, he is without a superior in American scholastic ranks. Credit also must be given to him for his studies in Shakespearean texts.

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## SALE OF WINGS BRINGS PROTEST

Massachusetts Man Says Efforts Should Be Made to Stop Practice Urged Upon Women of Country in Name of Patriotism

A protest against an advertised sale of bird wings by the "Man-O-War" committee of the United States Junior Naval Reserve, presumably, as a means of raising money to forward the work of the organization, is made by R. E. Robbins of Brookline, an unpaid deputy fish and game commissioner of Massachusetts, who says that the organization may not fully realize the magnitude of the practice which it is encouraging, but that efforts should be made none the less to stop the sale.

It appears that the women of the United States are asked to buy from the Junior Naval Reserve and to wear the "war wing." Mr. Robbins says that the appeal is accompanied by advertisements of styles, colors, and prices of a large stock of bird wings offered for sale by the organization.

"Tireless efforts, exerted throughout the last 20 years, have largely discouraged, through the education of the public and through laws passed in response to enlightened public demand, the wholesale slaughter of birds for the feather trade," he says. "Today, it seems, we must renew the battle against certain forces of commercialized cruelty, now shamefully disguised as 'patriotism.'"

Mr. Robbins characterizes the effects of the sale as both uneconomic and immoral "through its encouragement to the wanton destruction of our infinitely valuable bird life. True patriotism, as well as common humanity, demand a whole-hearted campaign of defense. Such a campaign, most effective in the form of a general boycott on the wearing of feathers, should be waged against that atrocious fashion by every woman and girl in America. Thus, may the new and great danger to wild birds be promptly, perhaps permanently, averted.

## SOMERVILLE NOW HAS JUNIOR POLICE FORCE

Mayor Cliff of Somerville yesterday administered the "oath of office" to 285 boys, drawn from all the schools of the city, who will comprise the junior police force. This organization is believed to be the only one of its kind in the State. The boy policemen will be equipped with badges and their duties, as explained by the mayor, will be to cooperate with the adult department in protecting the grounds of the city from theft and molestation, and to assist the fire department in preventing the ringing of false alarms of fire on June 17 and July 4.

James T. Mulroy, junior probation officer at the Somerville Court, has been chosen superintendent of the force. There are two captains, seven lieutenants, one from each ward; 14 sergeants, two from each ward; and 15 patrolmen in each of the seven wards. As a reward for faithful work the Mayor promised each boy a dinner in the fall and vegetables, raised and guarded by the boy police, will be served at this dinner.

## BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ELECTION

Officers were elected by the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday by the board of directors who met at the Exchange Club in the afternoon. Henry I. Harriman, president of the New England Power Company, was elected president of the chamber to succeed Charles F. Weed.

These officers were also elected: Vice-presidents, Howard Connelley, president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, and Frederic S. Snyder, president of the Batchelder & Snyder Company; treasurer, John Mason Little; secretary, James A. McKibben; and chairman of the executive committee, Gordon Abbott, chairman of the board of directors of the Old Colony Trust Company.

The other members of the executive committee are: Roland W. Boyden, Louis E. Kirsland, Everett Morris, Andrew J. Peters and Frederic S. Snyder.

**WELLESLEY COLLEGE**  
Miss Edith Wynne Mathison will give a reading from Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" and sonnets at Billings Hall, Wellesley College, Friday at 8 p. m. This is the last of a series of lectures under the auspices of the college lecture course. Much interest is shown at the raising and lowering of the flag on the campus every day. It is raised at 8:10 a. m. and lowered at 5:30 p. m.

**NEW YORK FOOD WASTE CUT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Health Commissioner Emerson says New York has cut its food waste one-fourth by household economy.

## MIDDLEMEN NOT TO GET RICH ON WAR SUPPLIES

Government Will Go Direct to Manufacturers and Buy Goods at Reasonable Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pointing out that there seems to be a popular misunderstanding of the functions of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, B. M. Baruch of New York, in a letter to Senator Thomas, declares that the semi-official organization is proving of inestimable value in preparation for war.

Mr. Baruch is chairman of the council's committee on raw materials, minerals and metals, and has organized numerous subcommittees to aid in the work. The chairman says: "Through these committees the Government will be able to get materials much quicker and better than through the process of bidding in the open market."

The council and its advisory commission are organizing the Nation's resources of raw materials and its industries to aid in the war.

The recent attack upon the Council of National Defense, made in the Senate during secret discussion of the huge war appropriation bill, is ascribed, by members of the council, to activities of the middlemen of the United States.

Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the Defense Council's committee on Supplies, says that the committee will continue to go direct to manufacturers for supplies. Many middlemen, it is claimed, have protested this action to their representatives in Congress, resulting in the criticism voiced in the Upper House.

"In every purchase," said Mr. Rosenwald, "we are dealing with the makers themselves. In the past a large class of middlemen has supplied the Government and a profit was taken by every one who handled the goods. We are determined that this shall not be done in this war and that the Government shall get the very best goods at reasonable prices."

## JAMES W. GERARD ON HIGH FOOD PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American women are in a large measure responsible for the high prices and scarcity of food, said James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, in discussion before the New York Academy of Medicine of the food supply in war. "We should make it fashionable for women to go to market and buy for the family," said Mr. Gerard. "The credit system and the use of the telephone are responsible for the ever-increasing cost of food to the consumer."

Discussing internal conditions in Germany, Mr. Gerard said the card system of feeding the populace had proven a failure because delicacies were excluded and thereby made accessible to the rich to the exclusion of the poor.

More than 25,000 women and girls were deported from the industrial sections of the occupied territory of France by the Germans and put to work in the fields, Mr. Gerard stated.

**FOOD SPECULATORS SUBJECT OF CRITICISM**  
PLYMOUTH, Mass.—Food speculators were severely denounced by John J. Martin, president of the Exchange Trust Company of Boston, in an address delivered before the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce last night in which he called on his hearers to bring pressure to bear upon their members of Congress to pass such legislation as will prevent the activities of the food manipulators who were described by the speaker as "traitors to their country and exploiters of the poor."

"The temper of the American people has been strained to the breaking point," said Mr. Martin, "and unless sudden and drastic action is taken at Washington, the present Congress will find that its constituency has not been blind to official disinterest in this vital problem."

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY**  
"What Boston University is Doing for Preparedness" is to be the subject of short addresses by President L. H. Murlin, Dean William Warren, Dean Homer Albers, and Dr. Clara E. Gary at the fifth anniversary of the Boston University Women's Graduate Club tonight. The annual meeting and reception is to be held at the Copley Square Hotel. Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly will relate her recent experiences as war correspondent in Belgium and France. The annual reception to the faculties and trustees by President and Mrs. L. H. Murlin is to be held tonight at 58 The Fenway. This is the opening social affair of the commencement activities.

**ORDER OF EASTERN STAR**  
MELROSE, Mass.—Melrose Chapter, No. 14, Order of the Eastern Star, last night celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of its founding by a dinner and an entertainment in Masonic Temple, Wyoming Avenue and Main Street. Addresses were made by Mayor Charles H. Adams, a member of the Melrose Chapter; Mrs. Maude Wright, a Grand Chapter officer and Mrs. Emily Eldredge, past matron of Melrose Chapter, and grand conductress of the Grand Chapter.

**DECLARATION CONTEST**  
ARLINGTON, Mass.—Miss Margaret Kenney and Harold Cahalan are to represent the Arlington High School at the inter-school declaration contest at New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H., today.

## PROTECTION FOR GARDENS SOUGHT

School Committee of Boston Votes to Urge Parents and Children to Aid in Work of Preventing Depredations

School children and their parents are to be asked to cooperate in the protection of gardens and orchards from acts of depredation. It is to be pointed out to them, by order of the Boston School Committee in special session last evening, that such protection is a patriotic duty and that it is an unpatriotic act to rob or despoil a garden.

This action is in cooperation with several associations who are working along similar lines and with the courts. It was also ordered that principals of schools be requested to conduct graduation exercises with as little expense to the pupils as consistent with the occasion. Consent was given to the Latin and day high schools to hold their exercises in the morning, afternoon or evening of June 21.

An order to permit a savings bank to place an automatic receiving teller in the Eliot School as an experiment in the school savings plan was strongly objected to by Henry Abrahams. It was explained to him that the savings system had been discontinued at the Eliot School because of the automatic teller was expected to make it possible, to resume the plan in that and other schools where it had been abandoned. Mr. Abrahams insisted that the only way to conduct such a system was the usual one.

Mr. Fredrick L. Bogan championed the trial of the automatic device. A petition of the West Roxbury Citizens' Association that the Street Commissioners be requested to place curb and sidewalks on Chapin Street as the street is to be constantly used by children upon the completion of a new school building now in process of construction was approved by the superintendent.

Beginning in September sessions at the High School of Practical Arts were ordered to begin at 8:45 a. m. and close at 2:30 p. m. Sessions at the Mechanic Arts High School are to continue as previously authorized on the basis of an eight-hour day.

Fannie L. Osgood of the Warren District was retired on a pension of \$392 after 31 years of service.

Rollin H. Fisher, junior master in the Dorchester High School, petitioned for a readjustment of his salary. Miss Margaret C. Cotter, Miss Mary E. O'Connor and Miss Cora P. Roper and Miss Lena G. Perrigo petitioned for a consideration of their salaries on the ground that others with less qualification had been advanced over them in rank and salary.

## ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following Army orders have been issued: The following officers, quartermasters, officers, Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty: Captains Charles M. Guthrie, Arthur S. Levinson, Edward L. Batterton.

The following officers of the quartermaster officers reserve corps are assigned to active duty: Captains Herman C. Zimmerman, Ralph W. Jones.

First Lieut. Dick A. Reed, ordnance officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

First Lieut. Frank C. Cheston is assigned to active duty.

Maj. Charles E. Warren is assigned to active duty.

Leave of absence for three days is granted Maj. Walter D. Webb, retired.

Capt. Lawrence S. Carson, quartermaster corps, is relieved from further duty in the Southern Department, and will report to the Southeastern Department.

First Lieut. Thomas G. Lanphier, Thirty-third Infantry, will proceed to Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

First Lieut. Francis R. Hunter, cavalry, is relieved from his present duty.

Col. George O. Cress, cavalry, is relieved and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston.

Capt. William Bryden, field artillery, is assigned to permanent station at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Capt. Eugene Santschi, Jr., infantry, is relieved from duty at the Utah Agricultural College, and will proceed to San Francisco.

Capt. Richard H. Somers, ordnance department, will visit Lakehurst, and Cape May, N. J., on official business.

## FOOD LEGISLATION TO BE HASTENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert C. Hoover has taken up the food distribution problem with A. G. Anderson, chairman of the Allied Wheat Commission.

To hurry action in Congress on food control legislation, the following Senate Agriculture Subcommittee was yesterday elected to act with a like House subcommittee: Gore, Smith of South Carolina, Smith of Georgia, Kenyon and Page.

**WAR FUND OF JEWS**  
It is announced by Jacob Billikopf, executive director of the \$10,000,000 campaign of the American Jewish relief committee, in behalf of the Jewish war sufferers in Europe, that returns from all parts of the country indicate that in nearly every city where mass meetings have been held, sums double those given in the first two years of the war have been contributed toward the 1917 fund. This is said to be particularly true of the western and southern states.

## RECRUITING FOR FARM ARMY IS GOVERNMENT PLAN

Organization to Supply Labor for Agricultural Work Ready to Start Enrollment

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Organization of a national Government system of supplying labor for the country's farms this summer probably will be completed by the Agriculture and Labor departments within two weeks, and in a short time thereafter the Government expects to be enrolling hundreds of thousands of men, women and boys for farm work.

The plan outlined today by W. J. Spillman, chief of the Agriculture Department's office of farm management, calls for the cooperation of all State food organizations. In each State the Governor will name a board to direct the work, the boards to name county agents and they in turn community agents. Many governors already have named boards from the State Food commissions.

Community agents will register persons who can give a part of their afternoon or evening of labor, and will register also the ordinary surplus of farm labor. In addition, they will ascertain their local farm labor needs, and where possible will place the labor in their own communities.

The community agents will report to county agents any surplus of labor or labor needs, and county agents will report in turn to state boards. If a labor surplus or shortage exists in a State, the boards will report to the Agricultural Department and the Labor Department will assist in attaining the proper distribution. Railroads will aid by giving low transportation rates to laborers.

The hundred and fifty thousand posters will be sent throughout the country soon calling on persons to enroll for farm labor. The departments behind the plan believe cities and villages can supply a great deal of labor for short periods.

## MASTER BAKERS WILL COOPERATE

Ready to Indorse Plan to Save Wheat in Milling, but Will Oppose Any Plan to Permit Adulteration of Flour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—After the first day's conferences of the master bakers here, it seemed highly probable on Thursday night that the rich white loaf of bread to which this country is accustomed will be discontinued in favor of a slightly brown loaf, which will save wheat in milling.

Word was brought to the conference from Washington that the Government wanted a higher percentage of flour extracted from the wheat, and 76 per cent was reported to be satisfactory to it. The millers in vogue in 72 per cent. On thinking it over, the bakers found themselves in accord with the proposal. Secretary J. M. Bell of the National Association of Master Bakers, who, with President S. F. McDonald of Memphis, Tenn., presided over the conference, told The Christian Science Monitor representative that he thought the bakers today would indorse the higher milling plan.

In case the Government orders that kind of milling, it was Mr. Bell's expectation that only one kind of flour would be made in this country.

The bakers in the conference, Mr. Bell said, were heartily in favor of Federal control of the food situation, with Herbert Hoover in charge. He said they had confidence in the ability and sincerity of Mr. Hoover, and would gladly trust to his judgment.

The following telegram from Mr. Hoover was read to the conference: "I intend to visit Chicago as soon as possible, but for the moment every national interest points toward getting the foundations of organization and legislation started before I can leave Washington, consequently I cannot meet the dates of your meeting. The question (character of flour) is one to be carefully considered by all the elements of the trade, both bakers and millers. I should appreciate advice from the National Association of Master Bakers on the question of relative desirability of: first, milling straight flour, say up to 75 per cent; second, insisting upon milling 75 per cent, allowing millers to classify flour much as at present; third, milling a higher percentage of flour; fourth, producing a wheat flour containing a mixture of other cereals, bearing in mind that we wish to conserve all foodstuffs possible for export to our allies, to produce good bread for our own people, to save all overlapping in transportation upon them, and that we do not wish to disturb the economic machinery of the country any more than is absolutely necessary to meet our present emergency."

The conference sounded the alarm against the Rainey Mixed Flour Bill. Hearing that the move was to be made to mix cornstarch with wheat, the conference sent a telegram to the Secretary of Agriculture requesting a hearing if the Rainey bill gets that far. The bakers' argument is that such mixed flour opens the way to adulteration impossible to detect.

From what Secretary Bell intimated, the conference may recommend to its members to cut down the number of kinds of bread they are making, in the interest of economy; to use cheaper wrapping paper, and to discontinue returns of stale bread.

The meeting is the largest and most representative the master bakers have ever held.

## ABOLISHMENT OF BARS ADVOCATED

Organized Harvard Clubs of Country Urged to Withdraw Encouragement to the Use of Alcoholic Beverages

An appeal to members of organized Harvard clubs throughout the country to desist from an actual encouragement to the use of strong drink through the maintenance of club bars, is made by Gordon W. Waller '07, of Morrisville, Pa., in a letter in the current issue of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin. After referring to a previous communication in the Bulletin calling on Harvard graduates to take their place among the leaders for national prohibition, the writer continues:

"In regard to prohibition, Harvard, while standing for individual liberty, stands still more for service to one's fellow men. Not even the threadbare plea of 'personal liberty' can hide the fact that individualism in thought is a far different thing from action which considers oneself alone.

"The weakest part of the Harvard clubs, as a general proposition, is their attitude of not only tolerating but even encouraging the use of strong drink. Witness their palatial bars! Shall organized Harvard men, because of their personal amusement, hinder through inaction a movement which aims at nothing less than the physical, mental, moral and spiritual uplifting of present and future mankind?"

Commenting editorially on the communication which the officers of the Harvard Alumni Association has addressed to the various classes in regard to the serving of liquor at class reunions in June, the Bulletin says:

"The Harvard class secretaries have it in their power to take emphatic action upon the suggestion of the president and secretary of the Alumni Association regarding the use of class funds for liquor at the celebrations in June. This is obviously a matter for the classes to decide for themselves, but the officers of the association have done well to call it clearly into consideration.

"It is our own hope, as expressed a week ago, that the collective voice of Harvard men will make itself heard unmistakably on the side of conservation of food and man power at this time of national need. The Crimson, speaking for the undergraduates, has taken a decided stand for war-time prohibition. It would be a pity for the older representatives of Harvard in the eyes of the community to do less."

## FEDERAL CONTROL OF RAILROADS IS NEW PLAN URGED

Campaign to Be Started in Favor of "Philadelphia Plan" to Do Away With Conflicting Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In a campaign which will be started at once, definite plans to effect centralized Federal control of railroads will be presented to the railroads, shipping and general business interests of the country by the Philadelphia Joint Committee on Reasonable Regulation of Railroads. The principal object of the move is to do away with the many and varied State regulations of railroads. What is known as "The Philadelphia Plan," a comprehensive digest of the present situation and the remedy for present conditions, has been drawn up by the joint committee which represents nine leading commercial organizations, and has been made the basis of a pamphlet which will be sent to the leading trade bodies and other business interests and shipping organizations throughout the country.

This "plan" presents four general recommendations for national legislation providing for exclusive Federal control; and briefly stated includes provision for granting Federal charters to all interstate carriers with provision for proportionate State taxes; legislation extending the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the regulation of combinations or agreements which shall not prove detrimental to the public welfare; extending the authority of the commission to the settlement of labor disputes of interstate carriers; reorganization of the commission through an increase in the number of commissioners, and providing for a number of changes in its method of operation.

An important feature of the "plan" is a provision for the investigation of alleged offenses and prosecutions for infraction of the law to be conducted by the Department of Justice or some agency of the Government other than the Interstate Commerce Commission.

**NEW ENGLAND TRAFFIC CLUB**  
Before the members of the New England Traffic Club at the Copley Plaza Hotel last night, former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald spoke on the laxity of Boston in regard to getting its share of trade with other cities and countries of the world. He spoke of the transportation facilities of Boston and of its commercial history and traditions. C. W. Robie, president of the club, had general charge of the evening's exercises.

**MANUFACTURERS ELECT**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—George Pope of Hartford, Conn., was reelected president of the National Association of Manufacturers at a meeting of the directors of the association, at their convention here. Other officers also were reelected.

## CHEMISTS FOR CONVERSION OF THE BREWERIES

American Society Member Says Making of Alcohol for Munitions and Industries Is Demand

Conversion of the breweries and distilleries of the United States from plants for the manufacture of intoxicating beverages into establishments for the preparation of industrial alcohol to be used for munitions and industrial purposes is advocated by Dr. Allen Rogers, a member of the American Chemical Society, in an article on "Alcohol's Part in the War," prepared for the Committee of 60 for War-Time Prohibition, which has opened headquarters in New York City with Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University as president.

"Alcoholic beverages must go," he writes. "The requirement is clear. Alcohol may play a part in the gayeties of the club, in the hotel, and in the home, or it may play a bigger part in the manufacture of munitions, which alone can bring us victory. It may be transformed into beverages, or it may become the fuel that will serve the Nation when other fuels are lacking."

"Alcohol can no longer satisfy the demands of the country's indulgence only. It must serve the thousands of industrial purposes that are the vital needs of America at war. And in war time, everything must go that hampers the work of a successful mobilization of the country's resources and leads to final victory.

"Every extravagance and waste in home life and public life must be eliminated and the great industry of alcoholic beverage manufacture must bow before the demands of the Nation in its time of crisis. This is no sentimental demand, nor religious, nor even moral; it is the demand of the Nation's chemists based upon scientific analysis."

"Alcohol is of fundamental necessity as a solvent in the manufacture of explosives. We must be sure that the present abnormal demand is not hampered even remotely. Consider the comparative importance of alcohol for beverages and for explosives in war times."

"As fuel, alcohol finds a great use, and fuel will be in unnatural demand as the war goes on. For internal combustion engines, for cooking stoves, and for numerous other purposes, alcohol as a fuel must help win the war. Emergencies will arise and shortages in other fuels will appear suddenly. There must be no curtailment of this source.

"Efficiency? Economy? What will become of these if the great industrial units, now elaborately organized and busily engaged in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages do not close up shop abruptly?"

"Don't close the breweries and distilleries. Transform them. Instead of making alcohol for drinks, make it for the manufacture of explosives, make it for fuel, make it for dyes and shellacs, make it for every use to which Uncle Sam's chemists can put it in the supreme moment when all things must go to the melting pot to be turned to the Nation's greatest good."

## ALIEN VOTING MOVE URGED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Toronto Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—By a vote of 17 to 5 the City Council approved a motion that the Dominion Government provide that only such naturalized natives, of alien countries that have lived in Canada for 25 years shall be allowed to exercise the franchise at any election in war time, or until otherwise provided, except such naturalized natives of alien enemy countries as are on active service themselves or have sons or daughters on active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force or other of His Majesty's forces.

**LIBERIA OFFERS AID**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ernest Lyon, Consul-General in the United States for Liberia, called at the State Department on Thursday and reiterated the desire of the African Republic to help in the war. He stated, however, that Liberia desires some financial assistance as well as munitions.

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**MANUFACTURERS ELECT**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—George Pope of Hartford, Conn., was reelected president of the National Association of Manufacturers at a meeting of the directors of the association, at their convention here. Other officers also were reelected.

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## WOMEN TO TALK ON PROHIBITION

Large List of Speakers Prepared for the Great Mass Meeting for Abolishment of Liquor Traffic During Period of War

Names of speakers for the mass-meeting of war prohibitionists to be held at Ford Hall Sunday at 3 p. m. were made public today with a statement from the War Prohibition Conservation Committee that emphasis will be laid on the point that it is the duty of the United States to protect its soldiers from the liquor traffic and its associated evils. The meeting is mainly for women and it was stated that the speakers, who are prominent in women's organizations of Massachusetts, will claim that "if they are willing to give their men to protect their country, their country in turn should protect their men by war prohibition."

The speakers, it was announced, will include: Mrs. Herbert Gurney, president of State Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Alice Higgins Lotthrop, president of American Association for Organized Charities; Mrs. S. S. Fitzgerald, president of Anti-Suffrage Association; Mrs. Mary Kenny O'Sullivan, former president of Woman's Trade Union League; Mrs. J. J. Storror, retiring president of Woman's City Club; Mrs. Ellison, state regent of Daughters of American Revolution; Mrs. K. L. Stevenson, president of Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Jessie Hodder, superintendent of Sherborn reformatory; Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead for Mrs. Malcolm Forbes, president of Women's Peace Party; Mrs. Julius Andrew, former president of the Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Robert Woods, representing settlement workers; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, deputy for Massachusetts Suffrage Association; Mrs. M. A. D. Bishop, New England Women's Press Club; Miss C. F. Stoddard; Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw 2d, for the war prohibition committee, and Mrs. George Whiting.

During the mass meeting it is planned to give for distribution open letters regarding prohibition in the form of posters. One, "urging Governor McCull to cease his silence on this measure so necessary in war time"; others, asking Senators Weeks and Lodge to reverse their recent opposition to the prohibition of the use of grain in manufacturing alcoholic beverages, a vote, the statement from the committee says, "that certainly looked as if they were going to fail the women of Massachusetts in their great need for protection for the sons that they must now give to their country."

**SIMMONS COLLEGE**  
Final election results for officers for next year of all the Simmons College classes and organizations will be announced at the student government party in the dormitories today. Dinner will be served on the lawn, followed by step-singing. Miss Frances Dittmer of Brookline broke the Simmons record in the basketball throw preliminaries yesterday with 69.5 ft. Track day, the big athletic event of the year, will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow on the college grounds. An exhibition hockey game and obstacle race will be held, but no points will be awarded for either. Five cups will be awarded, the tennis cup, already won by Miss Marion Lyons of Newton for the sophomores; the track cup, the cup for organized sports, the song cup, and the individual cup, awarded to the girl with the highest number of points to her credit.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

MELBOURNE SEES  
HILDER'S WORKS IN  
A REVIEW EXHIBIT

Water Color Landscapes by  
Celebrated Australian Painter  
in Comprehensive Show

By special art correspondent of The  
Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—During the past year it has become increasingly evident that J. J. Hilder, who worked so long in Sydney, had attained a celebrity as a water color landscapist based upon purely legitimate grounds. His place in popular favor has been marked by a steady progressiveness.

Though the artist does not show in his work the pronounced local qualities which we find in contemporaries such as Streeton or Hans Heysen, it is still sufficiently typical of the country he was born in to be distinctly and definitely Australian. His point of view is one quite apart from that of the orthodox water colorist, his aim in translating nature being, not to produce an easily identified portrait of any particular landscape, but rather to express the more subtle emotions with which it inspired him.

In the use of his medium Hilder was unconventional and prone to experiment, using body color at times freely but always with a saving consciousness of its possibilities and limitations.

While he was comparatively little known to the general public of the Commonwealth, of late days there have been many opportunities to become acquainted with him, and public galleries and private buyers have been securing examples of his work. The most recent and notable collection of paintings by Hilder is that now on view at the Fine Art Society's new rooms. It is a highly representative one containing about 130 pictures lent by their respective owners and covering comprehensively the various periods of the artist's career.

Like most water colorists, Hilder was not always at his best in his largest pictures, which in some cases had a tendency to get out of control, the medium sized and small panel adapting itself more readily to his peculiar mode of expression, which was in a sense that of the visionary. Yet though his outlook tends toward idealism there is in his workmanship no hint of lack of sincerity of purpose or the desire to shirk facts.

None of the landscapes in the present exhibition dates far back, but in "Outdoor Sketch Bondi" and in "The Willows," both done in 1908, the treatment is more of the conventional type and conveys only a hint of the distinction which characterizes the more recent work. In "A Plowered Field," a lyric conception arranged in a delicate scheme of blues and greys, we have a typical Hilder in which the drawing of the trees has not been overlooked in the devotion to decorative and poetic elements.

"The Bridge" is in a manner reminiscent of Whistler, as in some instances, such as "Dora Creek," there is just a hint of Corot. Yet from no point of view could Hilder be described as an imitator; rather is his occasional inclination to one or the other great master a graceful act of deference and acknowledgment.

One obvious reason for the artist's success as a water colorist was the purity with which he handled his medium; and another, his instinctive sense of when to leave off and what to leave out. Like many greater men he had his limitations and was evidently fortunate enough to be conscious of them, a circumstance which happily tended to confine his peculiar genius to its proper and natural field of action.

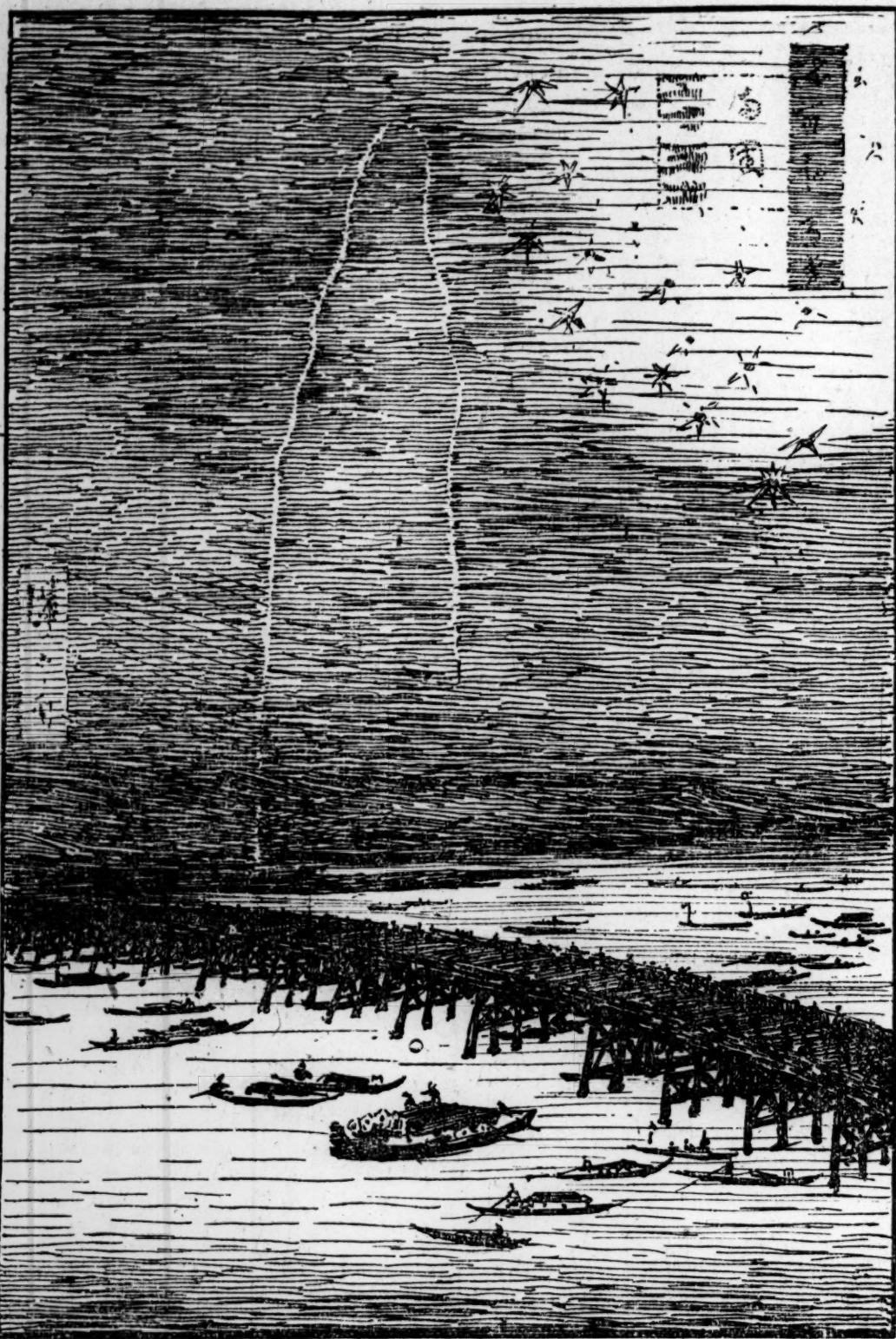
In some pictures, such as "Still Waters," there is a tendency to run to monochrome, owing to overreliance on one color in formulating a scheme. The "Plow," painted in 1909, a brilliant study treated in body color, expresses a different note in the artist's varying moods.

Included in the collection are a number of clever pencil drawings used in the arrangement of color compositions and hung in a separate group is a set of illustrations in color to a poem by George Essex Evans, which are remarkable for their refined and sympathetic insight.

## PLUMBAGO MINIATURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—In the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, is to be seen an interesting collection of miniatures in plumbago and Indian ink belonging to Mr. Francis Wellesley. The catalogue states that "the small highly finished portrait in plumbago on vellum was a branch of miniature art which flourished in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries and had a special vogue in England, Holland and later in France, and the method was in many instances employed by engravers. Plumbago or graphite is a crystallized form of carbon which is found in the natural state in Cumberland and other localities."

Mr. Wellesley's collection contains examples of the work of David Loggan (1655-1700), one of the greatest exponents of the art of using plumbago. William Faithorne, who is mentioned by Pepps, was a pupil of Nanteuil. Thomas Porster, John Faber the elder and younger, Indian ink portraits by James Ferguson the astronomer, Sir Robert Strange, and many others, including two portraits of the von Stein family in pencil on vellum, especially interesting as being the work of Goethe.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a print

"Fireworks, Rio-goku," by Hiroshige

BRITISH MUSEUM  
JAPANESE PRINTS

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
art correspondent

LONDON, England.—Among the Japanese woodcuts preserved in the print room of the British Museum is one of special beauty and interest. It is by Hiroshige, is called "Fireworks, Rio-goku," and is thus described, "A rocket bursting in a radiant shower of stars high in the dark sky over the Rio-goku Bridge and boat-thronged Sumida." This state of the print, which is very rare, is dated 1858.

No one can look at this exquisite thing without thinking of Whistler, and the trial in 1878, Ruskin versus Whistler, described by Whistler as "between the Brush and the Pen." Although Whistler received one farthing damages, and suffered bankruptcy, time has shown that Whistler was triumphant. He vindicated the right of the artist to be himself, and to express himself in his own way. Two of the pictures which were handed about and jeered at in court during that foolish trial (it would be impossible today) were the lovely "Battersea Bridge, Nocturne in Blue and Silver," bought years later for 2000 guineas, and now in the National Gallery of British Art, and "The Falling Rocket, Nocturne in Black and Gold," different, but no less lovely.

Looking through the Japanese woodcuts in the print room of the British Museum, gazing at Hiroshige's "Fireworks," at Hokusai's "Fuji in Clear Weather," against a blue sky, barred with white cloud, the great cone, all puffy, sweeps up from a fringe of pine forest, the summit streaked with snow; at Kiyonagas' "Cherry Blossom Scene," through which two girls wander, one is reminded how much Whistler owed to Japan. "He did not plagiarize; he did not convey material from these subtle Japanese who distilled beauty, in two dimensions, from the sights around them: he just saw and was conquered. A man with such delicate artistic antennae as Whistler had only to dart his keen eyes through a bundle of fine Japanese prints, and all our western realism would fade away, and there would open to him the charm, delicacy, and insistent decorative quality of Japanese art, where the dream has always been pursued never to the awakening point. So the "Falling Rocket" flew from Rio-goku to Chelsea; and Fuji inspired him to write one of the most beautiful passages of prose in the language: "The story of the beautiful is already complete, carved upon the marbles of the Parthenon, and brodered with the birds upon the fan of Hokusai at the foot of Fuji Yama."

Whence did Whistler obtain his knowledge of Japanese prints? Certainly not from the British Museum print room. A few stray Japanese prints had found their way thither in 1860, but it was not till 1902 that the nucleus of the present fine collection was formed by the purchase of a few hundred prints from Mrs. Ernest Hart, widow of one of the pioneers in England of the study of the art of Japan. There were other private collections. Possibly Whistler had seen

the collection formed by the de Goncourt Bros. in Paris.

But in the 70s of last century fine Japanese prints had to be sought for, not without trouble. We are more fortunate today. Before me as I write is a thick green volume, numbering over 600 pages of close print, which is the first detailed and descriptive catalogue of a public collection of Japanese prints that has appeared. The name on the title page is that of Laurence Binyon, poet and man of letters, who is also assistant keeper in charge of the subdepartment of oriental prints and drawings in the British Museum. He has done his work with rare skill and industry. All that is known about the various schools and the various artists is here set down. No longer need the student be abashed and confused by the bewildering mass of Japanese prints in the Museum. Suppose he is studying Utamaro, in this catalogue he will find 115 prints by him catalogued and described, the chief examples beautifully illustrated. Hokusai has 216 examples, Hiroshige 562. Each specimen is minutely described, and an account is given of the life and performance of each artist.

Moreover, there is much condensed information for the student and the amateur, and also a brief catalogue of the Chinese woodcuts. These include the most ancient woodcuts known to exist in the world. They are from the Stein collection, and were among the masses of manuscripts and paintings found, in the Cave of the Thousand Buddhas at Ch'ien-fu-tung in Chinese Turkestan, by Sir Aurel Stein in 1907.

The British Museum collection of Japanese and Chinese prints, Mr. Laurence Binyon tells us, may claim to be in the first rank of public collections. In America, the Boston Museum has a collection which is immense in quantity "and it severely sifted would still yield a series possibly richer than that possessed by any museum in Europe." The finest private collections are those of M. Henri Vever in Paris, Messrs. W. S. and J. T. Spaulding in Boston, Clarence Buckingham in Chicago and Charles Morse of Evanston.

The British Museum of London has the honor of publishing the first scholarly and instructive catalogue, with pictures, and attractive tables of signatures of the various artists.

## OLD MASTERS IN MINNEAPOLIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The most important art event of the season here is the exhibition of old masters now on view at the Minneapolis Institute of Art. There are 27 canvases in the collection, which were obtained by loan by Director Joseph Breck from seven New York art dealers. The paintings cover a period of 400 years and the exhibition was arranged by Mr. Breck for the Minneapolis Institute and is not being shown elsewhere.

Charles L. Freer of Detroit has lent to the Minneapolis Institute of Art 12 Japanese paintings from his collection, for exhibition during the next two months. In the lot are four mounted on a set of four panels attributed to Kano Sanraku, showing a group of dancers and the spectators.

NEW ADVISER FOR  
VICTORIA GALLERY

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The trustees of Victoria's National Gallery and the committee administering the Felton Bequest have sent a cable message to Mr. Robert Ross appointing him adviser in England in connection with the purchase of works of art under the terms of the Felton Bequest. Mr. Ross was appointed on the recommendation of Prof. Sir Baldwin Spencer, who lately visited England on behalf of the gallery. Professor Spencer's services to art have been recognized by the naming of a portion of the gallery "Spencer Hall."

Sir Baldwin Spencer states that Mr. Ross is a member of the executive of the National Art Collections Fund and has been selector in England for the Johannesburg Gallery of South Africa. As adviser for two years to the British Inland Revenue Department, on picture valuations, in connection with estate duties, Mr. Ross obtained considerable information as to the location of works of art, many of which in consequence of the war will probably be available for purchase in the course of the next few years. Nine years' connection with the Carfax Gallery has given Mr. Ross an intimate knowledge of the value of art works. From 1904 to 1909 he acted as art critic of the Morning Post.

In view of the magnitude and permanent nature of the Felton Bequest Mr. Ross will visit Melbourne and study carefully the gallery and Melbourne conditions. The fact that he is in a position to make this visit contributed, to an extent, to his appointment. "I think it is of great importance," said Sir Baldwin Spencer, "to direct your attention to one feature of the work of the adviser. There is no doubt that a certain amount of dissatisfaction and irritation has been caused, rightly or wrongly, in London, both by criticisms of certain works selected and by the rejection of others that are regarded as of first-class importance."

"It cannot, I think, be denied that mistakes have been made, but in this connection it has been necessary for me to point out the great difficulties under which the trustees have labored during recent years, inasmuch as all works recommended for purchase have been commended in terms of uniformly glowing praise, whereas in certain of these works have reached Australia it has been found somewhat difficult to reconcile the description with the actual pictures, and to realize that the latter were the first-rate examples of first-rate artists."

"The very decided opinion, however, of all whom I consulted is that, though mistakes may every now and then be made, the best results will be obtained by trusting the adviser, and giving him as free a hand as is possible under the term of the bequest, within limits imposed by the amount of money available, and the period of which, or the artists of whom, it is desired to secure examples."

## ART IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The annual exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy, now on view at the Dublin Municipal School of Art, includes many works of interest, particularly by the rising generation of artists. The most noteworthy amongst many portraits are: "Dr. Chetwode Crawley," by Dermot O'Brien, P. R. H. A.; "Mrs. A. Hickman Morgan," by John Lavery, R. H. A.; "Claude Francis Keating," by John Keating, a pupil of William Orpen's, and one who has surely the gifts which go to make a first-rate artist; "Captain Wood-Martin," and "The O'Rahilly," by Lily Williams; an unnamed portrait by Estella Solomans which might have been allowed more head space; a sketch portrait and "Fred O'Donovan, Esq.," as Robert Emmett in "Patriots," both by James S. Sleator, A. R. H. A., the latter rather conventional; a portrait of "Sig. Frederick Moore, M. A.," by Clare Marsh, and portrait of "Mrs. Gibson," by Frances Baker.

Other canvases of interest are "The Men of the West," "The Freezing Wind," and "The Outlandish Lovers," all by John Keating; several excellent landscapes by J. M. Kavanagh, R. H. A., remarkable for this artist's daring cloud effects, "The Estuary," being very striking. Nathaniel Hone, R. H. A., has several characteristic sea-pictures; "The Pilgrim's Progress," by Mary Duncan, is a pleasing picture of a little boy in Puritan dress deeply engrossed in Bunyan. "Mary and Bridget," a peasant woman and her little child, excellently drawn and colored by Margaret Clarke; several cattle pictures by N. Blair Browne, R. H. A.; "The Zoo Lake, Winter," and "The Bull, Dollymount, County Dublin," by Estella Solomans; "The Glory of the Gorse in a Kerry Glen," by Alex. Williams, R. H. A.; the only war picture, "Horses in Action," by David Ingles; very fine canvas entitled "L'Astice," by W. J. Leech, R. H. A.; a bold study, "The Girl in the Scarlet Shawl," by Margaret O'Keefe; two very clever small canvases, "The Road to Croke Park" and "The Saw Sharpeners," by Jack B. Yeats, R. H. A., and a beautiful study of trees, "A Lane in County Down," J. Humbert Craig, are also shown.

Amongst the water colors J. W. Carey's "Cave Hill, Belfast," and "Off the Antrim Coast" are very attractive. "Portrait of Mrs. E. J. Rogers," by E. J. Rogers, is charming, and "The Bath," a nude figure, is instinct with life and movement, by A. McGowan. Two studies in black and white by J. Doyle Penrose, R. H. A., and two portrait pictures of kittens in silver paint, by Mary F. Patton, called "Fire Worshippers" and "Mischiefs," must be mentioned. A small case of miniatures and several pieces of sculpture complete the exhibit.

## ART IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The work of Léon Bakst may always be counted upon to create a sensation from the very nature of the material and its treatment. The beginning of Chicago's acquaintance with this artist was made in 1914 when a fairly representative showing of his work in costume design was held at the Art Institute. At that time the Russian ballet was a thing known only to America through occasional articles in journals devoted to the fine arts, because it was a thoroughly European institution. When New York had the ballet the following year, the entire country became much more interested in the whole subject of modern Russian dramatic institutions, and Bakst exhibits became more popular. Now that the Russians have been seen throughout the United States, there is a genuine interest in the Bakst drawings, which made possible the ballet's chief charm, the appeal to the eye.

At the Arts Club is a comprehensive exhibition of Bakst's paintings. The costume designs are grouped according to the various ballets for which they were done.

Of equal importance with these is an example of his work as a painter of large size canvases. In this showing is one large canvas called the "Terror Antiquus," which was awarded the gold medal in the international exposition held in Brussels in 1910. It is an attempt to visualize a vast landscape about to sink into the sea. In the midst of the desolation, rises the calm, classical image of Aphrodite, holding a dove, as a symbol of eternal love which survives. The whole picture would be enigmatic without this bit of explanation by the artist, if it is not so even without it. The color alone is its great charm. For without it, the composition would be a stumbling block in the way of an appreciation of the sheer color for which the painter cared most. For after all, Bakst, reduced to black and white, would give but a small part of the joy he affords.

The artists talk at length of pointillists, vorticists, impressionists, post-impressionists, colorists and cubists. But the public who love pictures found long ago that these people with titles and techniques gave them little that afforded pleasure. They found that there are pictures which do not require the mental gymnastics necessary to an attempted appreciation of the followers of the new schools. It is no wonder then that they have turned to these "easier" painters. Samuel J. Kennedy is one of these latter men, who, while following a definitely modern trend in his work, does not sacrifice the appeal of easily grasped subject-matter. Technically he is an ardent color-vibrationist, but he does not permit manner so

to obtrude itself as to obliterate matter. In method similar to his teacher, Henri Martin, Mr. Kennedy imposes pure colors one against another, for a vibrancy of effect which he seeks.

Though the effect when viewed at close range is that of an exquisitely colored mosaic, at a little distance the pattern stands out in tones more brilliant than are possible to those who mix their pigments. His technique is that of the pointillists, but he does not follow any one manner altogether. The gallery at Marshall Field's which has these paintings is attractive because of the variety of Mr. Kennedy's material. And with every different subject he employs another phase of his technique. In his still life, such as "Peonies," "Asters" or "Japonica," he clings to form so that the objects appear first as flowers in an interesting composition, and secondly as examples of color spots cleverly juxtaposed. It is, however, in his landscapes and figure pieces that the results of his technique show. He has two moonlight skies which gleam as do some of Tanner's, as well as compositions of the fisherfolk silhouetted against a twilight along the coast of Picardy. Granted that his appeal is one of sheer sentiment, the idea is so successfully executed that the sentimental quality of the material is ignored.

Of the few figure pieces shown, "The War Bride" is the most striking because of the simple treatment. It was done when the war had been in progress about a year, and a French peasant woman posed for it. It is particularly present-day in its appeal as well as in its manner of execution. As an artist who has popularized a technique heretofore intelligible only to the initiated, Mr. Kennedy has done a distinct service to Chicago picture-lovers.

## WASHINGTON ART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Each winter brings to the National capital more and more people who can afford to buy pictures. During the last biennial exhibition of the Corcoran Gallery more paintings were sold, it is said, than in any similar exhibit in New York, Boston or Chicago. Naturally, a "one man show" in the Corcoran's large gallery reserved for special exhibits, is greatly desired by those who wish to become known in Washington circles. The trustees of the Corcoran annually select a member whose works they deem worthy of public attention. All announcements, catalogues and general expenses are paid by the gallery and no fee is charged on any pictures sold.

Thirty-five paintings by John F. Carlson are now occupying the special gallery in the Corcoran. This native of Sweden received all his instruction in New York, studying only with American masters. He is now head master in the Woodstock School of Landscape Painting. For some years he had been the assistant of Birge Harrison, who recently resigned, Woodstock, in the foothills of the Catskill Mountains, with its mountain streams, woods and valleys, offers much material to the painter. Nearly all of the pictures shown by Mr. Carlson were painted in and about this village.

Since Mr. Carlson teaches during the summer and fall his own work must be largely done in the winter or early spring, hence the preponderance of snow scenes and melting rivulets. Even so, there is great variety in these canvases, proving his conscientious study of nature, which is never monotonous, can perceive its myriad diversities. No more attractive exhibition has been held this winter.

In this day of anarchic protest against all that makes for serene enjoyment in pictures, when cubist and futurist seem bent on confusing the onlooker with their original designs in landscape and the human figure, we turn with gratitude to the sane teachings of such artists as Birge Harrison and John Carlson, men who have remained faithful students of nature, who endeavor to persuade young painters that the greatest art has always been produced by those who have followed nature closely, not as mere copyists but as a source of constant inspiration.

Washington artists have organized an exhibition and sale of their work in the New Willard Hotel for the benefit of the Red Cross. Bertha Perrie, Leslie Jackson, E. C. Messer, Richard N. Brooke and Admiral Davis are among those who have contributed paintings, while such sculptors as Clara Hill, Paul Bartlett, Richard E. Brooks and Julian Zolnay have given of their best. As the organization is anxious immediately to realize on this collection, they have marked them very low, thus affording our citizens an opportunity to purchase meritorious works which they could not hope to find elsewhere.

The Moore Gallery is showing an interesting collection of portraits by Juliet Thompson. Those of Princess Hohenlohe, Master Tommy Lee and Carlo de Fornaro are especially noteworthy. They are painted very broadly, with a freshness and naturalness. Indeed, to obtain this Helike quality is one of the most difficult of all problems because of the sitter's tendency to become self-conscious, the many lights and shadows that play over the features cease and the subject becomes constrained and rigid. Any good artist can reproduce the exterior features, but to get the character of a sitter, as Miss Thompson has succeeded in doing, is difficult. Perhaps the secret of her success is that she does not attempt to "finish" her paintings; should she endeavor to carry her work further she would probably lose much that now renders it interesting.

CARTOONS AS A  
COMPREHENSIVE  
ART EXPRESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Contemporaneous cartoons, and in particular cartoons of the war, were discussed here recently by Paul T. Gilbert, editor of Cartoons Magazine, at a meeting of teachers of journalism. Mr. Gilbert praised the work of the European cartoonists, especially Raemaekers, both in rising to the situation and in their literary equipment.

"A young man who expects to make cartooning a career should have a rich fund of literature as well as a solid foundation of art," said the editor. "The European cartoonists have a much better groundwork of literature than the Americans. Much of the work, especially of the Germans, is based on folklore and legend. Tonnell of Punch employed Shakespeare effectively. Raemaekers, perhaps the master cartoonist of the century, depends to a large extent on the Scriptures. As a rule the American cartoonist's knowledge of the Bible and of literature in general is rather superficial. Raemaekers' cartoons, on the other hand, often are sermons in themselves."

"The cartoonist expresses the opinion of the man on the street—he voices the secret thought—the hopes and wishes of the people. His satire has been referred to as the sixth arm of war. His rapier is a sharp one, and he often fights his bloodless battles as courageously as the soldiers at the front fight theirs. The name of Rowlandson will go down in history associated with the Napoleonic wars. John Leech will be remembered in England for his patriotic cartoons depicting the Crimean war. Lincoln said of Thomas Nast that he was the best recruiting officer he had. Today Raemaekers, a neutral, has come forward as the captain of the hour, a knight dedicated to the cause of humanity and civilization. His value to Great Britain has been more than legions of soldiers. His courage is indomitable. He has spent weeks in the trenches and in the ruined villages of Belgium and northern France to gather material at first hand, and he has even penetrated behind the enemy's lines. Is it any wonder, as we look on his cartoons, as we gaze upon the whitened walls of his pictures, giving the effect of ruin and devastation everywhere. . . . Is it any wonder that the Kaiser set a price on the head of this man? One of the greatest cartoons the war has brought forth, in my opinion, is Raemaekers' 'Kreuzung'. Uncle Sam standing behind Wilson—turn in their copy and call it a day. 'I may seem to be unusually critical of the American cartoonist. In the first place, most of them know little or nothing about world politics, or the real causes underlying events now going on. Not many months ago they had never heard of some of the countries—Bessarabia, for instance—now swept by war. There have been, however, and may yet be, some great American cartoons. The world war. 'The European cartoons have been far more effective and far better executed as a rule than ours, though I have received frequent complaints from people who say they 'cannot understand them.' They cannot understand them because they are based on historical or political facts; because they have frequently literary or scriptural allusions."

"The British cartoon has remained good natured. The Englishman is imperturbable. He may feel deeply under the surface but he doesn't wear his heart on his sleeve. For that reason the British cartoons have reflected the lighter side of war, and the times have produced in one soldier artist, Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather, a veritable war lord of laughter. To Bernard Partridge and L. Raven Hill of Punch we are indebted for some of the most beautifully designed and executed cartoons of the war—cartoons breathing a nobler spirit and seldom descending to brutality. 'The Germans,' concluded Mr. Gilbert, 'are in some ways the best cartoonists of all. I emphasize the word cartoonists. There is no dainty rapier but a heavy bludgeon. They seem to have an almost uncanny ability to probe out the weak spots of an enemy, be he individual or nation. They are masters of caricature, and are inclined to caricature the individual rather than the event. Some critics may remark that the German caricatures are savage, and look as if they had been hacked out with an ax. Another thing in which the Germans excel is the stage settings which are used as a background for their cartoons."

## FINE ARTS

Fine Etchings and Mezzotints  
by Modern Masters

W. J. GARDNER CO.  
490 Boylston Street, BOSTON

The Macbeth Gallery

## PAINTINGS

BY  
AMERICAN ARTISTS

450 Fifth Ave. (at 4th St.) NEW YORK



ART GALLERIES  
OF BOSTON AND  
THEIR EXHIBITSShowing by "The Eclectics" at  
Vose Galleries—Tenants of  
Copley Hall Make Farewell

Eclecticism is an art term that one always associates, for some reason, with exclusiveness and self-conscious superiority. Such, it may be taken for granted, must be the mental atmosphere of a group of painters who cautiously admit that there is a little good in each of a number of leading schools of art, and gather these scattered golden grains into themselves, that their work may be the summum bonum of art. But it often turns out to be quite the opposite, and has, unfortunately, since the time of the first eclectic school of the Carracci in the Italian decadence, proven most disappointing. Such groups are attracted, it always turns out, by mere forms rather than ideas, and the result is technically interesting, but barren of any substantial thought.

And again we find that the ways of mankind have not changed. For the latest group of painters to bedeck themselves with the term "Eclectics"—now showing in the Vose Galleries—is in its turn quibbling. There is a little work that might be futuristic, save that it has learned only the letter of the school; there is a little that is on the road to impressionism, only it fails to arrive, and a great deal that is only bad painting, tricked out, for salvage purposes, in eccentric hues and cryptic drawing. The only real interest the show excites is by raising the question of why it should be announced as the second exhibition when it is the first display to be shown here.

Take, for example, Sidney Dickinson's "The Fair Coat," which will serve as well as another as a characteristic canvas of the show. His subject is an indefinite young lady, clad in a long seal-skin coat and draped over a straight-backed chair, apparently in the midst of clammy gray space. There may have been something attractive in the original. But it is all lost. For Mr. Dickinson has painted with a palette that reminds one of chalk, cheese and India ink. It is inanimate, dank and without color, smoothly troweled on. From cold, suspicious eyes the subject gazes at the observer. And the observer returns the look—and gladly passes on.

There is James Britton's portrait of Mrs. Britton. An irregular area of indeterminate red serves for Mrs. Britton's waist. A like area of indeterminate brown does for the hat. A waxen tinted area represents the face. It reminds one of a kindergarten drawing sheet filled in with colored pencils by a child of six.

Then there are the paintings by Theresa Bernstein of quite a different order. Cubistic, these, of little scenes along the wharves, or on the beach, made up of countless rectangles of pale paint, fitted loosely together, like some jumbled cut-up puzzle, and all in angry, sullen hues, arousing dislike. But one's dislike does not last. For near by hangs a portrait of Miss Bernstein by Mr. Britton. And one guesses that Miss Bernstein probably painted these scenes shortly after she had seen her portrait.

By far the most ubiquitous contributor of the exhibition is Philip Hale. One finds his canvases everywhere. The most imposing show a summer lawn party, in pastel hues, as stiffly artificial in appearance as a department store's summer goods window display. Several of his other paintings resemble what the motion picture people call "close ups" of some of the members of the lawn party, but they do not improve with the enlargement. And there are one or two of his studio experiments—that failed.

There are paintings by Walter Griffin, Henry Hubbell, George Luks and R. B. Brandegee but it is hard to find anything really pleasing. Miss Martha Walter has some fairly interesting bathing beach scenes. Her drawing is quick, spontaneous, happy. She cannot, unfortunately, handle her paint as readily. Yet these rapid transcriptions of sun-and-water-swept sands, thronged with people, are a great relief from the tedium of the show, such as one might feel in coming out of catacombs into the sunlight again.

In Copley Hall

The Copley Society's last show in Copley Hall, naturally a friendly affair with a tinge of reminiscence, proves to be an exhibition of old acquaintances in the form of pictures, sculptures and prints that have been for the most part shown before, and, therefore, call for no repeated comment at this time. Only Gino Perera, among the better known painters, has seized the occasion to start visitors with a pair of flamboyant excursions back into the pontiloon era of painting. He also shows a large mountain study, which is good in color and well constructed. M. Bradish Titcomb shows several familiar canvases besides her "Portrait of Mrs. C." a work of somewhat cloudy distinction that received honorable mention in the Connecticut Academy exhibit this year. Gertrude Fiske shows large canvases that seem more like efforts to solve set problems than pictures. Her etchings grow steadily ingratiating.

Charles H. Woodbury shows several canvases which are well-traveled among art exhibitions, and Marion L. Poole offers again her familiar "Silhouettes," a work of considerable originality and charm which won a silver medal at the San Francisco exposition after being shown in Boston. Russell T. Hyde is represented by several broadly handled beach scenes that are sound in air and color value. Louis Kronberg shows a group of his best performances in painting ballet girls. Charles A. Alken has several of his cool murals. Jean Nutting Oliver presents the sur-

prise prize-winner, "Mother and Child," of the recent Vose show, etc. Among the younger painters the visitor may find cause to pause before Margaret Fitzhugh Browne's portrait drawings and her well sustained oil portrait in a pink and gray. Laura Lee's semi-mural pictures have a charm of the sort that might have resulted had Burne-Jones had the tastes of Philip Boileau.

J. H. Emerson, besides samples of his insect portraits, shows a loosely handled, well felt Gloucester study. J. E. Bird offers several pictorial heads by the Munich school manner. Evelyn Purdie hangs a group of miniatures, which are most interesting when no conventional portrait subject is in hand.

Canvases are also shown by F. A. Brown, Harriet P. Smith, Henry Davenport, Susan P. B. Robins, Grace Hackett, Pauline McKay, Susan H. Bradley, William Stone, Alice Stone, Zelpha Plaisted, Amy Plandwell, Randall Murphy and Frank V. Colson. The last named also presents promising sketches. Familiar scenes are shown by Albert Henry Atkins, Louise Allen, John Wilson, John Peramino, Bashka Paef and Margaret W. Sargent. The last named is a new comer to exhibitions and there is wit and common sense in her work. Allston Hall is hung with prints, drawings and other small pictures, mostly by the aforementioned artists.

## BOSTON NOTES

Paintings by Sigmund Sigurd, a young painter holding his first exhibition, are on view at the Boston City Club. They show a grasp of construction and a feeling for the appearance of forms in air that would be commendable in a painter of experience. At present there appears to be an arbitrary forcing up of the color in some of the canvases, as in "Street in Pigville." "Snow Patches" is well made, and well observed, for an early work. Romantic feeling and penetration are evidenced in a wood scene. The sketches are no mere feeble gropings, but established works; faulty in details but as wholes agreeably strong in individuality.

Miss Alicia M. Keyes will give a free talk on Sargent's decorations in the Boston Public Library in class room A at the museum Sunday, beginning at 3:45 p. m.

PIANO RECITAL GIVEN  
BY MISS WILLIAMS

Miss Florence Gordon Williams, pianist—recital at 328 Beacon Street, Boston, afternoon of May 17. Program: Allegretto, impromptu, Schubert; andante and scherzo from the F sharp minor sonata, Brahms; polonaise, E flat minor, two études, Chopin; "Sonnette de Patracara," Liszt; "Hark! Hark! the Lark," Schubert; Liszt; "Reverie," Debussy; "Shadow Dance," "Wild Yagel," MacDowell; tarentelle, Karganoff.

Miss Williams belongs to that school of pianists, if school is a comprehensive enough word, which makes piano playing begin and end with Chopin and Liszt. Belonging to it, she may be called a perfectly regular and correct musician. Belonging to it, she is of the great, safe majority who date their training back to the famous studios of the late Nineteenth Century. She has the authority of a host of successful artists behind her and she ought to win applause for years to come, as she won it on this occasion, provided the public can be counted on to remain conservative and to continue respectful to the tradition that has gathered around the names of Chopin and Liszt.

Most pianists of this type are willing to go farther than the artist of Thursday afternoon went. They are not averse to playing, for example, the "Waldstein" sonata of Beethoven, especially if they can patronize the composer as a man great in ideas, though inferior in technique to Chopin. They will consent, also, to play the A flat major sonata, just to show how near Beethoven came to anticipating the great Liszt. They will play, too, the "Carnaval" of Schumann, by way of admitting that the lamp of romanticism cast a light long enough to pick a third figure out of the shadows. But they do not, as a rule, show such interest as Miss Williams showed in Schubert, unless it be to play the "Military March" transcription. They are glad to leave Schubert to Mr. Gaborilowitch, who has a curiosity for historical problems. Sometimes they will risk, as Miss Williams did, a piece by Debussy; but that composer and his modern ways they are glad, generally speaking, to leave to Mr. Copeland.

The new performer made a good impression on her audience in the central portion of her program, playing the Chopin polonaise and studies and the two Liszt pieces with pleasing tone, with judicious contrast of light and shade and with vigorous and at the same time elastic phrasing.

## MUSIC NOTES

Tuesday evening, May 22, is Amherst night at the Pop concerts in Symphony Hall. On that occasion George H. Boynton will assist, presenting songs by J. A. Loud, with Carl Lamson as his accompanist. Amherst men can buy their tickets from R. H. Stearns & Co.

Tonight at the Pops Mme. Rita Fornia reappears as soloist, singing an aria from "The Huguenots" and songs with piano accompaniment. The orchestral numbers will include the following:

Overture, "La Dame Blanche," Boileudieu; "Dream of Life," Fahrbach; selection, "The Chocolate Soldier," Strauss; violin solo, "Meditation," from "Thais," Massenet (Jacques Hoffman); suite, "L'Arlesienne," No. 1, Bizet; selection, "La Traviata," Verdi; "Spring Song," Mendelssohn; "Dance Persane," Gairaud; "Italian Royal March," Gabetti.

## PLAYWRIGHTS CLUB

At a meeting of the Playwrights Club at 410 Boylston Street last night Mrs. T. Handasyd Cabot read "The Cherry Orchard" and Dr. Mary A. Emerson of Boston University spoke on "The Modern Drama."

NEW YORK ART  
EXHIBITIONS AND  
GALLERY NOTESMetropolitan Museum Acquires  
Notable Stained Glass From  
Flavigny—Chase's HeritageSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The magnificent architectural and pictorial art of stained glass, of which a marked revival in both ecclesiastical and secular building is now in progress is signified by the Metropolitan Museum's acquisition, through purchase, of a group of two superb windows and four circular medallions—all from the famous Tenth Century Abbey of Flavigny in Lorraine. This antique facade, founded and for centuries held by the Benedictines as a part of the bishopric of Verdun, is situated within a few miles of what is today the battle line between France and her foes. Notwithstanding the vicissitudes of time and revolution, Flavigny managed to conserve not only some important relics of the late Gothic and medieval periods, but a celebrated Renaissance choir screen and scrolls, and four windows (three of which are now in New York, a third one of the museum's set being in a private collection), typical examples of the art of glass making and design as practised in France during the early and in some regards the best phase of the Northern Renaissance. They are the work of Valentin Bousch of Strasburg, celebrated as a designer and maker of windows in the cathedral at Metz, from 1521 to 1539, during which period he was also called to Flavigny by the Prior, Wary de Lucy, the same whose initials and motto, "Fraud, the Enemy of Light," are entangled among heraldic devices in the lower portions of the windows.

Gallery 6 of the museum's wing of decorative arts, where these glorified windows are permanently placed in such a way that daylight streams through their uncommonly large areas of brilliant red, blue, green and silver, now has more than ever the air of an old-world cathedral. Not even the late lamented Alazarin tapestry gave to this stately art-chapel such an indescribable atmosphere of solemn pomp as do these mighty, magical pictures of "The Deluge" and "Moses and the Law," frescoes as 'twere on the domed walls of heaven, wrought in colors of living radiance.

Technically, these windows are of the painted or pictorial class, which is the prevailing form in which the art has come down to our time, as represented in the work of John LaFarge, to mention perhaps the best-known American exemplar. Bousch's color is broadly massed, on individual panes of unusually generous size, and he is especially strong in landscape backgrounds. His draftsmanship, both in the figures which he introduces into his compositions and in the architectural frameworks which inclose the whole, is firm, free and precise. While his light and shade, his modeling and details are all produced by brushwork, the painting is still subordinate to the essential decorative quality of stained glass; and, elaborate as they are, the windows never lose their character of real windows. In "The Deluge" the Ark has a great sail, and that sail is one great square of luminosity.

Here is where the Renaissance craftsman, even though in the matter of glass he stands for a decadence as compared with the primitive nobility of his art, has valuable lessons to teach the present-day descendant of his line. Perhaps the great lesson of all for the master-artist in glass today is in the pursuit of which Louis C. Tiffany is almost alone—namely, the secret of making color glass beautiful in itself, and of producing glass designs that are literally what their name implies, and not mere surface imitations. Out of such integrity came the imperishable masterpieces of Chartres and of York Minster.

There is reason to hope that the architectural sense and dignity now inspiring all the allied arts, and which is sending the truly ambitious among the younger students of mural painting to the original sources of buon fresco, will likewise diffuse new light through stained glass.

## Our Chase Heritage

An echo of the Metropolitan's perhaps necessarily improvised and perfunctory W. M. Chase exhibition in February, comes in the announcement that the museum has traded off one of its four figure pieces by this American master—the anonymous "Portrait of a Lady"—for one of those attractive interior views of his Shinnecock home which invariably called forth his best efforts in high-keyed, sunny painting in light colors. They wanted to get one step nearer in their permanent possession of five first-rate Chase canvases, to something like an all-round representation of this variously gifted and much beloved man.

But the real all round Chase event of this or any other season has been the dispersal at the American Art Galleries, this week, of 130 pictures, studies and sketches from his own hand, often at its most brilliant power; together with all the rare and intimate furnishings of his studio, and, finally, that very personal collection of ancient and modern paintings which for more than a decade overflowed the hospitable home mansion on Stuyvesant Square. Here were positive though unpedigreed Holbeins, Bols and Van Goyens, jammed up against favored moderns like Fortuny, Sorolla, Villegas, Boudin, Chaplin, Gerôme, Leloir, La Touche, Michel, Monticelli, Roybet, Vollon, Pasini, Hellen and Charles Hawthorne; all interspersed with tidbits by up-to-date Americans of both sexes, who

were either one-time pupils in Chase's classes, or fellow artists and subsequent fellow-academicians, ever and anon painting unique souvenir pictures inscribed to "my dear friend, W. M. Chase"; though oftentimes these appealing echoes of the past were things he had bought on their merits, and to encourage budding talent—such, for instance, as the wistful "Dutro-Bat and Jug," the still juvenile Dines Carlsen, out of last winter's academy.

So here were gathered the kind of works that influenced Chase; and those that he himself produced out of his quick susceptibility to the influence of other artists; and the early product of many, now prosperous and popular, whom his own teaching and example inspired. The considerable amounts of money which these things have just realized at auction sale are not yet completely complied at this writing; but they signify little or nothing in themselves. More memorable was the impression gained or confirmed by seeing a large collection of Chase's works together, that his genius, aside from an occasional portrait that his heart was in, found its most spontaneous expression in the studio interior he so often did so much to love; while his technical virtuosity touched its highest point in his still-life studies, especially those of fish. Recalling, amongst cherished epigrams, his "While there is still life there is hope."

## Opportunity for Young Sculptors

Unprecedented opportunities are opening up for the young generation of mural painters and architectural sculptors. The former have the fostering care of the Architectural League of America; the latter the protecting tutelage of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, which is the educational branch of the Beaux Arts Architects and the National Sculpture Society, and is located at 136 East Seventy-fifth Street. Now the budding Donatellos and rudimentary Rodins who are students of the Beaux Arts Institute—and these number more than 200 picked young people of talent—have in sight such a dazzling prize, or array of prizes, as never before aroused the ambition of 'prentice sculptors. They are to compete for the big full-grown commissions of the Bronx International Exposition. This does not materialize as a real exhibition project for possibly a year yet; but the competitions have already started. The work of construction is also under way; and before this year's summer ends, the picturesque natural park grounds of New York's northernmost borough may be in use for open-air fêtes of a public nature, such as Red Cross and war relief bazaars. And by that time, it is reasonably to be expected, the competing student sculptors will have produced something worth the inspection of art-loving visitors.

Kenneth M. Murchison, the supervising architect of the exposition, has announced competitions to open to all students of the Beaux Arts Institute, covering the groups, fountains, single figures, and sculptural ornamentations of the principal buildings forming part of the exposition's decorative ensemble. The initial competition is for the three great groups of the main entrance gate, which will be located at East One Hundred Seventy-seventh Street and the Bronx River. These groups will symbolize commerce, art, and the sciences. The figures in each group will be seated, 16 feet high, and probably there will be a limit of not more than three figures to each group. Each student may submit a design for any or all of the groups mentioned. Four of the most meritorious competitors for each group will then be selected, and these will enter into a final contest, the winner of which will receive the commission of executing the finished work.

A second competition, also beginning this month, is for the ornamentation to surround the Convention Hall, which will be a main feature of the exposition grounds. This will afford an opportunity for such students as may be better at flat or relief modeling than at groups in the round, such as those required for the gate. Still more competitions to come will be those for groups in the court of honor, and for the decoration of the exhibit halls.

Of course a full-sized academic jury will be necessary to keep a firm hand on all this disputatious youthful talent let loose. The judicial body to pass judgment upon the competitions will consist of eight arbitrators and four architects prominently identified with Beaux Arts and other artistic affairs—namely: Frederick Macmonnies, Daniel Chester French, Herman McNell, Herbert Adams, A. Sterling Calder, Robert Aitken, Solon Borglum, T. Scarpitta, Lloyd Warren, Thomas Hastings, J. Otis Post, and Kenneth M. Murchison.

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## BOSTON EXHIBITIONS

Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Special exhibit of reproductions of drawings by Rembrandt, lithographs by Corot and Raffet, tapestries, etchings by Zorn. Open daily from 9 to 4:30. Sunday, hours 1 to 6. Admission 25 cents; Saturdays, Sundays and holidays free. The following exhibitions are open daily: Arts and Crafts Society, 9 Park Street—Miscellaneous works by members. Charles E. Cobb's gallery, 454 Boylston Street—Mounting photographs. Copley Hall—Paintings, sculpture, drawings and prints by Grundmann Studios occupants. Copley Galleries, 102 Newbury Street—Works by Colonial and modern painters. Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury Street—Paintings by A. Molarsky and Elliot Clark; sculpture by Karl F. Skoog; old engraved portraits. Goodspeed's Bookshop, 5A Park Street—Paintings by several artists. Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—General spring exhibition by members. R. C. and N. M. Vose Gallery, 298 Boylston Street—Pictures by "The Eclectics."

HOUSES WILL  
DISPLACE TENTSWar Department Will Build  
Villages, or Cantonments, at  
the Thirty-Two Sites to Be  
Selected for Army DivisionsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Government is going into building on a large scale to house the new army of 1,000,000 men. Thirty-two towns are to be erected at the mobilization camps, each capable of providing for about 22,000 soldiers, a division of infantry. They are to be called cantonments, and each will be a complete little city in itself. The plans are all made. The locations are now being selected by the various department commanders, and as soon as the camp sites are chosen, the surveys will be made and contracts let. The construction work will be done by contract, under the supervision of Army officers.

To direct this undertaking, Col. I. W. Littell of the quartermaster-general division has been placed, by order of the Secretary of War, in general charge of cantonment construction. Colonel Littell has already begun organizing forces for the work.

Six hundred million feet of lumber will be required, and arrangements are being made to obtain this in all parts of the country, preferably in the sections where the camps will be located. Pine, hemlock, cedar or whatever is most available mercantile lumber of a given section will be used. Canvas is so scarce and high in price at the present time that the amount needed for tents cannot now be obtained. Two sets of tents are required each year, and the wooden construction is not only more desirable, the officers say, but will actually cost less than it would to provide tents.

Twelve of the camps will go to the new Southeastern Department, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, making 264,000 troops assigned to that department. Six camps will be established in the Central Department, six in the Southern, three in the Western, four in the Eastern and one in the Northeastern Department.

## REAL ESTATE

The property bought by Richard P. Dunn a few days ago at 30 to 36 Central Street, near Broad Street, in the Custom House district, has just been conveyed to William H. Smith, who announces his intentions to build a 10-story office building on the site, from plans now being prepared. The estate is assessed for \$77,500, of which the 1952 square feet of land carries \$88,000. E. T. Lord was the broker in this transaction.

Horbert F. Winslow has sold his holdings at 20-21 South Market Street, which is a four-story mercantile building occupying 1495 square feet of land that extends through to 30 Chatham Street, assessed for a total of \$77,000. The land carries \$70,200 of that amount. T. B. Baldwin, trustee, bought through the office of Poole & Bigelow, and in part payment for same has conveyed title to Mr. Winslow, of the Baldwin Estate on Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill, consisting of some 60,000 square feet of land, including the large dwelling house and stable. This estate is beautifully located overlooking the Longwood Cricket Club.

## IMPORTANT SALE AT GARDNER

Mrs. Laura A. Heywood has sold her estate on Central Street, Gardner, Mass., to Glen Underwood and James P. Carney of Gardner. The estate is well known as the show place. There are over six acres of high land in the residential section of the town, commanding a superb view of the distant mountains and having a frontage on Crystal Lake. There is a mansion house of 20 rooms and a large stable on the property. The purchasers contemplate making extensive developments immediately. The land and buildings are taxed for \$53,000. Sale was made by Walter Channing, Jr.

## NORTH END AND WEST END SALES

Title to the four-story brick house and lot of land at 170 Salem Street, North End, has been transferred from Genaro Fusco, owner, to Enrico De Stefano. This parcel is assessed for \$11,700 including \$7200 carried on the 1100 square feet of land.

Title to another four-story brick house and lot of land has been transferred from John J. McSweeney, to Joseph Rosen. The property is located at 4 Parkman Street near North Russell Street, West End, and is valued by the assessors at \$7700, including \$2700 carried on the 974 square feet of land.

## DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Papers have this day gone to record from John K. Whiting to John J. Graham, in the sale of the large frame residence property, situated at 132 Train Street, Dorchester. There is a large lot of land, containing 47,181 square feet valued at \$9400, which is included in the total assessment of \$13,400.

Mary B. Kennedy has sold the frame house and 7132 square feet of land at 30 Mayfield Street, to Jennie F. Barclay. There is a total assessed valuation of \$11,700.

## AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Kitty! Kitty! Kitty!" 8:10.  
Copley—"You Never Can Tell," 8:10.  
Hollis—"Treasure Island," 8:10.  
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.  
Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10.  
Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:05.  
Mattinee—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Tremont, 2:10; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Tremont, 2:10.

tion of \$7000 on this estate, and \$2000 of that amount covers the land. The frame house and lot of land recently purchased by Adolph G. Pearce at 718-720 Dudley Street, has passed into the hands of Flora R. Edwards. The total taxed value is \$6500, of which \$5000 applies on the land.

Romey Davis is the new owner of the frame house and lot at 418 Bowdoin Street, title coming from Thomas J. Cudmore through Edwin C. Crosby. The property is assessed for \$6100, including \$1300 carried on 3444 square feet of land.

## CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO MAY 16	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Building	\$69,073,000	\$29,234,000	\$29,234,000	\$29,234,000	\$29,234,000	\$29,234,000	\$29,234,000	\$29,234,000	\$29,234,000
Engineering	72,392,000	1907	48,002,000	1908	38,745,000	1909	36,437,000	1910	36,437,000
1911	43,831,000	1912	37,386,000	1913	37,386,000	1914	29,996,000	1915	32,187,000
1916	68,562,000	1917	68,562,000	1918	68,562,000	1919	68,562,000	1920	68,562,000
1921	68,562,000	1922	68,562,000	1923	68,562,000	1924	68,562,000	1925	68,562,000
1926	68,562,000	1927	68,562,000	1928	68,562,000	1929	68,562,000	1930	68,562,000
1931	68,562,000	1932	68,562,000	1933	68,562,000	1934	68,562,000	1935	68,562,000
1936	68,562,000	1937	68,562,000	1938	68,562,000	1939	68,562,000	1940	68,562,000
1941	68,562,000	1942	68,562,000	1943	68,562,000	1944	68,562,000	1945	68,562,000
1946	68,562,000	1947	68,562,000	1948	68,562,000	1949	68,562,000	1950	68,562,000

## SHIPPING NEWS

A release bond was recorded yesterday by the owners of the steamer Coastwise, held here in charge of a keeper for more than three weeks. The steamer was libeled by the New England Coal & Coke Company for breach of contract, and was valued at \$1,225,000, based on the present high price of tonnage.

Fire early this morning in holds 4 and 5 of the British steamer Matoppe, which is lying at Pier 47 of the Mystic Docks, caused a damage of \$50,000 to the partial cargo of jute, gunny, etc., which is consigned to New York. Most of the \$1,000,000 cargo which the vessel brought in from Calcutta has just been discharged at Charlestown. The fire was probably incendiary in origin, because of several suspicious circumstances. At the adjoining pier vessels are regularly loaded with munitions and supplies for the Allies. The Matoppe carries the colors of the Elbermann-Bucknall line, a British corporation.

Tideless receipts featured buying at the Fish Pier, South Boston, today, two trips being on hand. The schooner Buena brought in 50,000 pounds, and the trip of 40,000 landed late Thursday by the Stranger sold today. Two herring trips are also landed, the Mayo II, having 80 barrels, and the Josie 150. Several groundfish arrivals helped reduce the scarcity of fish, and prices were much lower than on Thursday. Arrivals: Schooners Flora L. Oliver 120,600 pounds, Richard Nunan 45,400, Josie & Phebe 54,500, Hortense 32,000, Josephine De Costa 47,000, and Progress 32,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$6, steak cod \$6.75 to \$9.50, market cod \$5.07, pollock \$6.75 to \$7.50, large hake \$7.50, small hake \$6, cusk \$5 and tideless \$4.50.

Gloucester arrivals today were confined to gill netters with about 60,000 pounds fresh fish.

Statistics issued today show 34 vessels with 1,084,800 pounds of fresh fish landed at Boston during the seven days ending Thursday night, compared to 48 vessels with 1,650,680 pounds of fresh fish for the corresponding period of last year.

## ANDREW SCHOOL CLASS OF '02

John A. Andrew School class of 1902 had a reunion and dinner at the Quincy House last night, John J. O'Brien, chairman of the committee in charge, was toastmaster and the guests and speakers were Master Joshua M. Dill, Submaster Edgar L. Raub and Miss Emma Cleary, a teacher. The committee in charge consisted of John J. O'Brien, Joseph J. Mathews, Mrs. Guy R. Coner, Miss Gertrude Pritchett and Miss Eleanor Dunphy.

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Race at Seventh, CINCINNATI

## Special Summer Sales

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## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

RUSSIAN LOAN  
IS BIG HELP

Credit of Hundred Millions Extended by United States Has Wonderful Effect—Solution of Russia's Financial Problems

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After the discouraging intelligence from Russia the past few weeks, the fact that the United States has loaned to Russia \$100,000,000 had a wonderfully reassuring effect on the broader financial situation. Ruble exchange had already undergone some recovery the last two days, as if anticipating the improved outlook. This was followed by a sensational advance of about 12 points in Russian 6½ per cent bonds.

Action of the United States was construed as meaning Washington had no misgivings over outcome of the political situation in Russia. Moreover, it strengthens position of this Government in its desire, and desire of the Allies, to keep Russia in line during the war. It is felt that the United States is entitled to be heard in straightening out present political tangle in that country.

American-Russian Chamber of Commerce in this city recently issued a statement which has a significant bearing upon present incident. "The United States," this statement reads, "is in a position to be of great assistance to Russia at present through loaning money direct to Russian Government for carrying on of war expenses and through investment of private capital in Russian industrial investments. Russia is an economic duplicate of the United States, is in the same position as United States was after the Civil War and turns to this country to secure assistance, cooperation, capital and organizing ability which will properly solve Russia's financial problem."

Russian national debt, according to this statement, on Jan. 1, 1914, was \$3,400,000,000; during the first two years of the war, additional loans, covering war expenses, were incurred to the extent of \$5,111,320,000 and additional loans for \$3,300,000,000 will be required if the war closes at the end of 1917. Assuming the war will end in the fall of this year, total outstanding Russian indebtedness will amount to \$20,908,000,000, which on a 5½ per cent basis will require yearly interest payments of \$1,069,200,000.

Total foreign indebtedness of Russia, prior to the war, was \$2,230,000,000. During the first two years additional loans were incurred amounting to \$2,430,000,000 and the estimated additional obligations, which will be incurred if the war closes in the fall of 1917, will be \$1,944,000,000. Total interest charges on foreign loans and also in connection with municipal, private issues and other private indebtedness, sea freight, etc., due annually on foreign obligations after the war, will be \$461,000,000. To offset these payments, Russia has had for a number of years a favorable balance of trade. Average yearly value of excess of Russia's exports over Russia's imports amounted to \$169,000,000, leaving net obligations payable yearly on foreign loans after the war of \$292,200,000.

American-Russian Chamber of Commerce also states: "It is evident that, since Russia will not be able to meet its foreign interest charges in payments of gold when the war is over, it will be unable to adopt a policy of incurring additional interest payments and the only solution of Russia's financial problems lies in—first, greatly increasing her export of raw materials, particularly that of agricultural products and through the organization of the timber industry; second, the elimination of all unnecessary expenditures into Russia, and, third, the immediate organization and stimulation of home manufacturing production."

AMERICAN  
INTERNATIONAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Negotiations which were on foot and at the point of being closed by the American International Corporation for important contracts in foreign countries have been postponed because of Government war financing which makes it inadvisable to go on with these enterprises for the time being.

In the meantime the company is earning its dividend requirements and a substantial surplus. Earnings so far this year, it is understood, have averaged nearly as well as last year, when net for common stock was equivalent to \$5 a share. In these earnings, however, there are not included undivided profits from a number of subsidiaries which are doing excellently and which, when their earnings are divided, will add materially to the American International's surplus for dividends.

It is impossible to estimate at this time what effect political changes in Russia will have on the company's operations in that country. It is, however, making regular shipments on orders for rails and other materials received from Russia last year, and is obtaining equally regular payments thereon.

## LONDON METAL MARKET

LONDON, England.—Current metal prices here are as follows: Spot copper £130, futures £129 10s, electro £142. Sales spot none; futures none. Spot tin £250 10s; £21 15s; futures £249 10s, £21 15s; straits £250 10s, £21 15s. Sales spot tin 10s; futures 200 tons. Spot lead £20 10s, futures £20 10s, spot spelter £24, futures £23.

NO CONGESTION  
ON MISSOURI  
PACIFIC ROAD

Management Saw Possibility of This Problem Far Enough Ahead to Ward It Off

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Missouri Pacific Railway has been one of the few companies in the country free from traffic congestion during the last winter, the reason being that the management foresaw difficulty far enough in advance to counter it.

This situation and the company's improved equipment and locomotive conditions permitted hauling the largest business in the company's history without fuss and on a basis of cost lower than ever before recorded.

In nine months to March 31 last, the company reported gross of \$56,347,000, an increase of \$8,385,000, or 17.5 per cent. Net after operating expenses and taxes was \$15,105,000, an increase of nearly 40 per cent. Net for nine months was comfortably in excess of fixed and other charges for the full year, on the reorganized basis.

In three months, Jan. 1 to March 31, inclusive, gross increased \$2,784,230 and net \$1,894,000, gains of 18 and 70 per cent respectively. The three months' net available for fixed charges was \$4,950,000, compared with reorganized basis of requirements for rentals, hire of equipment, interest, etc., of \$3,000,000. Surplus for the quarter available for the new stock would be \$2,950,000, or at rate of between \$11,000,000 and \$12,000,000 annually. The full 5 per cent dividend on the \$76,751,000 preferred stock would take \$3,837,551 of this surplus.

None of these extraordinary results could have been accomplished had not Missouri Pacific been vastly improved under the receivership and had not new equipment and locomotives been purchased in addition to rebuilding more than 15,000 freight cars. More than \$15,000,000 has been expended on improvements since the road went into receivership in August, 1915.

It cost the company \$6,000,000 to rebuild and strengthen with steel draft gear, 15,200 freight cars. Steel underframe have also been placed under 142 passenger cars since the receivership, and these cars equipped with electric lights and all modern improvements at a cost of \$900,000.

New engines, new passenger and new freight cars have cost \$4,300,000. New and heavier rail, costing \$908,000, has been laid on 805 miles of track. At cost of \$1,000,000 over 2000 miles of track have been ballasted. Banks have been widened for a distance of 600 miles at a cost of \$600,000. Passing tracks have been extended and new ones built at a cost of \$500,000. At a cost of \$300,000, 54 new passenger and freight stations have been built. It has cost \$530,000 to reconstruct and fill 400 bridges. Automatic block signals have been installed on 115 miles of track at a cost of \$200,000. Expense of building 17 miles of right-of-way fence was \$67,000.

These are the things that are expected to bring the company out of receivership in standard condition, with big earning capacity and an economical basis of operations. The receivership may terminate about June 1. Assessments on the stock are due May 22, and the company's \$25,000,000 notes will be paid off June 1. It is expected that certificates for the new securities issued by the reorganized company will be ready for delivery June 1.

EARNINGS OF  
SINCLAIR OIL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Combined earnings for 11 months ended March 31, 1917, accruing to Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation through ownership of subsidiary company stock are as follows: Gross income \$9,468,329; bond interest \$716,734; net income on notes \$115,155; net income \$9,636,440; dividends paid \$2,638,211; surplus \$6,998,229. The net income is equal to \$8.90 a share earned during this period on 970,074 shares of outstanding capital stock.

President H. F. Sinclair said in his remarks to stockholders: Corporation, now a year old, has about 6000 stockholders and about 4000 employees. The great portion of the investment in the 800-mile pipe line from the Oklahoma and Kansas fields to Chicago is paying no return, but within a few months the line should be completed and the line running to the Kansas City refinery should be in operation and showing earnings by middle of June. Date of annual meeting has been changed to third Wednesday in August.

HEAVY BUYING  
OF EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Railroads are heavy buyers of all classes of equipment, including cars and locomotives. One manufacturer estimates pending car orders at 50,000, including 5000 for New York Central. Locomotive inquiries are also large. Renewal of demand from railroads is largely responsible for greater activity in shares of American Locomotive, American Car & Foundry, Pressed Steel Car, Railway Steel and other equipment companies.

## NEW FARM LOAN BANK

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va.—A charter has been issued by the Federal Farm Loan Board to the Virginia Joint Stock Bank of Charlestown, the second such bank to be chartered in the United States. The Charlestown bank will make loans to farmers of West Virginia and Virginia.

COPPER OUTPUT  
COSTS HIGHER

Porphyry Concerns Also Experience Reduced Production and Decline in Earnings in First Quarter 1917—Utah Leads

The features of the porphyry copper companies' reports for the first quarter of the year are increased costs, most marked with Utah Copper; reduced production by all except Ray, and as a natural sequence a decline in earnings—all of which may be largely explained by weather and transportation difficulties.

The jump in costs per pound in Utah carried it to 10.843 cents, compared with 7.999 cents in the previous quarter, 6.322 cents in the third quarter of 1916, the banner quarter for costs, production and earnings for practically all of the porphyries, and 7.19 cents for the first quarter a year ago. Of Utah's 10.843 cents cost, 3.14 cents represents the item of taxation alone, but it is nevertheless worthy of note that the advance in cost over the 1916 first quarter was in excess of 3.65 cents.

Chino's cost, advanced 1.23 cents, Ray 1.279 cents, and Nevada 1.65 cents over the final quarter of 1916. With the exception of Ray, the advances over a year ago are slightly greater. Whether the worst is yet to come does not appear, as it is not clear whether Utah or the rest have pro-rated the excess profits tax in addition to the other higher levels.

It is interesting to note that the increased costs of all four on last quarter's production represented a reduction in profits of a little more than \$2,250,000, of which Utah accounted for \$1,433,000.

As regards production, Utah's dropped nearly 8,000,000 pounds, Nevada's 4,000,000 (both working against Utah's earnings), and Chino about 1,250,000 pounds. Compared with the 1916 banner quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1916, all show considerable reductions with the exception of Ray, which is, in fact, the particular bright spot at the moment of all the porphyries.

Following is a comparison of costs per pound and production:

COST (cents)			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3d quar.
Utah	10.843	7.999	6.322
Chino	10.12	8.89	6.17
Ray	11.048	9.769	10.348
Nevada	11.02	9.37	8.67

PRODUCTION (pounds)			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3d quar.
Utah	42,866,316	50,723,245	61,079,924
Chino	19,235,111	20,578,021	20,066,723
Ray	21,813,772	21,651,956	19,061,727
Nevada	18,562,321	22,898,228	24,585,393

The shrinkage in earnings was, roughly speaking, \$3,400,000, or 32 per cent, with Utah \$500,000, or about 15 per cent, with Chino, \$1,300,000, or 25 per cent, with Nevada, and a negligible \$116,000, or a trifle more than 3 per cent, for Ray.

The results are that Utah earned \$4.45 a share, or \$2.11 less than in the Dec. 31 quarter; Chino earned \$3.44 a share, or 50 cents less; Ray, \$2.20, or 8 cents less, and Nevada, \$1.62, or 50 cents less.

Following is a comparison of earnings by quarters:

EARN. DIV. EARN. DIV. EARN. DIV.			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3d quar.
Utah	\$7,246,318	\$10,651,068	\$12,049,460
Chino	2,922,071	3,428,976	3,445,291
Ray	3,476,578	3,592,191	3,269,400
Nevada	3,238,474	4,626,026	3,901,197

Following is a comparison of earnings and dividends per share for corresponding quarters as above:

EARN. DIV. EARN. DIV. EARN. DIV.			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3d quar.
Utah	\$4.45	\$5.56	\$5.56
Chino	3.44	2.50	3.44
Ray	2.20	1.62	1.62
Nevada	1.62	1.22	1.50

OUTLOOK FOR  
STEEL SHARES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is argued by many bankers that steel shares would be the logical leaders in event of an upward movement in securities. President of United States Steel will show a balance of nearly \$50,000,000 after all changes, including dividends, for the years 1916-1917, equal to dividends on the common stock at rate of \$5 a share for a period of 20 years, simply reflects the prosperity of all steel companies and their ability to maintain dividends long after ending of the war, even if the United States should run into a long depression.

Recent statements of independent companies show that their earnings are increasing proportionately with increased profits of their big competitor. Another reflection of large cash resources of steel companies is shown in United States Steel's subscription for \$50,000,000 Government 3½ per cent bonds, and Republic Iron & Steel's subscription for \$5,000,000 of same issue. Republic Steel's subscription is equal to nearly \$18.50 a share on the common stock.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS			
	Bid	Asked	
Atlantic Refining, ex-div.	81 1/2	82 1/2	
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	101	
Illinois Pipe, ex-div.	215	220	
Indiana Pipe Line	90	92	
Ohio Oil	357	362	
Standard Oil	500	510	
Prairie Pipe	277	282	
Standard Oil, California	248	253	
Standard Oil, Indiana	780	790	
Kentucky	330	340	
New Jersey, ex-div.	595	605	

## NORTHWEST'S CROP CONDITIONS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Van Dusen Harrington crop report says conditions in Northwest at present are very promising, and weather cool, with indications of rain.

WYOMING WOOL  
RAISERS MEET  
SOME LOSSES

Product of State This Year, However, of Lighter Shrinkage and Better Grown Than Last

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo.—Although the sheepmen lost heavily last winter, the big losses came in the latter part of April and early this month, due to the severe weather, lack of feed and shearing.

The losses of the larger outfits will run anywhere from 5 to 90 per cent, and the general loss is placed at probably 20 per cent. The lamb crop will not exceed 75 per cent and may be nearer 70 per cent.

The Hay clip was contracted here some time ago for 50c a pound, the highest price so far in Wyoming. One owner sold what wool he had sheared for 49c, it being two-thirds fine staple. In former years this particular owner received considerably less than other growers, but by care has got out of the short wools. H. R. V. Wellington graded his wool this year, and believes he benefited materially by having his wool graded.

Grading of wools is claimed to open competition and give the grower a line on what his wool is worth.

The wools here are of lighter shrinkage, and, strange to say, better grown than last year.

A great deal of the shearing here has been put off until next month.

SITUATION IN  
DRY GOODS TRADE

CHICAGO, Ill.—John V. Farwell & Co. say: "Warmer weather the past week, with predictions of continuance, is giving freer activity and more confidence to the dry goods business, although collections were low on account of prolonged cold weather, which decreased the movement of retail stocks. They have started to gain during the past few days. Fortunately, the buying public have not misinterpreted the cautious sentiment which swept over the country in regard to economy and limitation of waste, but realize that true economy does not mean hoarding or a cessation of expenditures for necessities in all lines. Western buyers in market have anticipated wants very freely for fall. Sports' fabrics have renewed their activity during the past few days."

DEVELOPMENT  
IN FRANCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One of the leading steel experts in New York predicts that, two years after the war, France can manufacture nearly all her steel requirements. Several war power developments are under way in France, brought about by the need of munitions and facilities to manufacture them. Use of water power is caused by increasing scarcity of coal. In Southwest France numerous factories have sprung up, whereas prior to the war there were practically none.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

New York's big stores will devote part of their advertising in appeals for subscriptions to Liberty Loan.

Benjamin F. Bush, receiver of Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain System, was elected president of Missouri Pacific Railroad Company Thursday.

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, says that if railroads would aid employees in making subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, workers would subscribe at least \$100,000,000.

International Harvester Company, which controls bulk of binder twine business in the United States, has advanced sisal and standard twine 3½ cents a pound and other brands 3½ cents over prices in effect April last. City of Paris is said to be planning a new \$125,000,000 loan at 5½ per cent to be issued May 24 to refund a floating debt of that amount put out in 1914, 1915 and 1916. Notes will be put out through municipal treasury and various French joint stock companies. Buenos Aires correspondent says that on account of war and failure of crops in Argentine Government revenues have fallen off to such an extent that it has been obliged to resort to repeated loans to meet current obligations, with result that the country is facing a financial crisis.

Output of camphor in Formosa this year is estimated at 11,616,000 pounds and receipts therefrom at \$3,165,475. Shipments to the United States last year amounted to 528,000 pounds each month. Shipments after April 1 will be increased to 1,056,000 pounds a month.

President Vanderlip of National City Bank declares war will call for readjustment but not diminution of business; that times will be better than ever before, and that people should be getting ready for top speed production. "The sooner the people get over the idea that we want or can have 'business as usual' during the war, the better for all," he said.

## BOND PRICE-AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

	Thur	Wed	Mon	ago
Highest grade rails	99.94	20	75	3.08
Second grade rails	96.05	16	121	4.02
Public utility	90.69	22	315	4.50
Industrial	95.40	10	100	3.11
Combined average	90.82	20	153	3.67

\*Advance

COTTON TRADE  
WAGE PROBLEM

Workers in English Manufacturing Departments Seek Advance of 20 Per Cent, which Employers Will Not Grant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MANCHESTER, England, April 30—

Wages are again occupying the attention of the trade, this time on the manufacturing side. All the workers in the manufacturing departments through the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation, are claiming an advance of 20 per cent. Since the outbreak of war the wages of these operatives have been advanced 10 per cent, but the further claim is made on the ground of the continually rising cost of living. During the war the cost of living has risen by 65 per cent, and the cost of food by over 90 per cent. The application of the operatives has been refused by all the employers concerned—the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association, the Hard Waste Manufacturers Association, and the members of the Master Spinners Federation who weave as well as spin. The reply of the first-named organization to the operatives' representatives contains the reasons for the stand taken by the whole of the employers. It states:

"In view of the loss resulting from machinery already stopped, the large stocks of cloth held up, made from cotton at abnormally high prices, the restrictions on the export of cloth, which may be still further extended, the probable total or partial stoppage of imports of raw cotton, the possible withdrawal or restriction of the use of flour and other cereals for manufacturing purposes, and the great probability of more men and women being taken out of the industry for the Army and Navy and for munition work, or other national service (all of which matters are beyond our control), and the fact that, at the present time, many mills are being worked at a loss, we consider your present application most ill-timed. The outlook for the cotton trade is very disquieting, and we fear we are confronted with a prospect of great commercial depression, and that greater hardships will have to be borne by both employers and operatives. Most of the employers have great difficulty in keeping machinery running, and the industry cannot stand the burden of increased wages. We regret that, for the reasons given, we are unable to accede to your application, and we trust the same will be withdrawn, as has been been a greater necessity than exists at present for employers and workpeople to be prepared to make mutual sacrifices in order to maintain the industry as far as possible."

The above is a fair summary of the difficulties with which the trade is faced. It is estimated that 25 per cent of the machinery is stopped and even this estimate does not represent the full seriousness of the situation, inasmuch as a good deal of that which is running is not producing to its normal capacity; owing to short staffing or inefficient staffing, or both. But for the unpromising outlook, the employers might regard it as the prudent course to grant an advance, in order to retain their workpeople; for the higher wages obtained in munition works has caused a steady and now serious flow of women from the weaving sheds. The operatives will not withdraw their application; on the contrary, they announce their intention of pressing it. In a few weeks' time it will probably come before Government arbitration—the usual course during the war, and probably some advance will be conceded as a recognition of the fact that the wages of operatives, as measured by purchasing power, have fallen 55 per cent during the war.

There is some apprehension that the cotton trade may cease to be a partially protected trade under the Military Service Act. The military authorities want 500,000 more men before July, and the trade has been given to understand that it will have to contribute its share. Representatives of the industry interviewed the Reserved Occupations Committee in London, and though no definite decision was announced the cotton men came away with the impression that the occupations in the trade which are at present certified will at least be very much cut down. Any such step would be a serious matter, for although, at present, trade is much depressed, owing to the acute shipping problem, hope of some solution persists, and when eventually better times come it will be a great inconvenience to employers to have had their labor dispersed. For the present, however, a proposal has even originated in Oldham and the surrounding districts that, by a systematic stoppage of spindles, more men shall be released for the Army. At present, the shortage of labor presses very unevenly on different firms, and some are in the habit of enticing men away from their competitors by the offer of higher wages. The military service tribunals in the Oldham area are, therefore, recommending that the Government shall, by order, stop 25 of the spindles of every firm, and so, at one and the same time, make more men available for the Army and spread the labor available more evenly among the various employers.

The trade statistics for March—issued very late, as it often the case with Government statistics nowadays—do not show to what markets the exports have gone. Apparently, there are military reasons for this omission. In March, raw cotton imports show a decline in value of \$2,997,507, as compared with March, 1916, and \$927,232 as compared with 1915. The quantity was 1,305,042 centials of 100 pounds, as compared with 2,782,541 in 1916, and 3,548,259 in 1915. A more satisfactory result is shown, however, if the first quarter of the year is taken for comparison. The total for that period was 5,358,842 centials as against 6,999,127 and 9,734,362 for the first quarter of 1916 and 1915 respectively. The value of the yarns and fabrics exported in March was \$3,156,139 more than in 1916 and \$5,232,526 more than in 1915. The yarn exported was below that of the corresponding month last year by 2,500,000 pounds, but the rise in prices accounted for an increase in the value of £400,000. Piece goods are up, both as regards value and quantity. The yards exported amounted to 444,327,500 as against 424,729,500 and 325,435,100 in March, 1916, and 1915 respectively. Gray cloth is very much down—only 98,315,300 yards, as compared with 123,596,000 in 1916, and 146,028,600 in 1915. Bleached cloths show an increase of 24,000,000, dyed cloths of 15,000,000, and prints of 5,000,000 as against March, 1916.

The operative spinners are taking a ballot to vote whether they will take action in order to enforce payment for the time occupied in cleaning the mules. The controversy is a very old one. For cleaning, the mules have to be stopped, and so the spinner, although working, earns nothing during the cleaning time. Until some years ago the men used to do the cleaning in their meal times but the union put a stop to this on the ground that the operatives were entitled to take rest during the intervals for meals. The employers' case is that, when the piece rates were fixed, the fact that time was lost for cleaning was taken into consideration; but this the men deny, and therein lies the bone of contention. A settlement is very desirable, as the present position leads to regulations under the Factory Acts being winked at. The spinners, or their piecers, sometimes clean parts of the machinery whilst they are in motion, with the consequence that accidents occur which would never happen if the regulations were observed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John D. Ryan of New York, president of the American Copper Company, has been named as chairman of the subcommittee on copper, to serve with the committee on raw materials of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense. The other members of the committee on copper, which was announced by the council, are Murray Guggenheim of M. Guggenheim's Sons, New York, and R. L. Agassiz, president of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company of Boston. Committees have been appointed on alcohol, aluminum, asbestos, brass, coal tar by-products, lumber, lead, mica, nickel, oil, rubber, steel, sulphur, wool, zinc, coal, cement, chemicals and pig iron and iron ore. Included in the lists are the names of some of the country's leading men, among them being E. H. Gary, A. C. Bedford, James A. Farrell, Charles M. Schwab, E. G. Grace and others of similar prominence. It is the function of these subcommittees to assist the advisory commission in its work of bringing together the Government's needs for carrying on the war, and the market supply of war materials, and in securing the cooperation of business men in meeting the country's needs effectively.

New England Gas & Coke Company declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable May 29 to stock of record May 25. Chesapeake & Ohio road declared a dividend of 2 per cent, payable June 30 to stock of record June 8. This is same as paid last December.

Hocking Valley Railway Company declared regular semiannual dividend of 2 per cent on common, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15. The Acushnet Mills of New Bedford have declared quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and 2½ per cent extra payable June 1 to stock of record May 18. Standard Oil Company of Ohio declared regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a share and an extra \$1 a share, both payable July 2 to stock of record June 1. J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 11. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent upon the preferred stock of International Cotton Mills has been declared, payable June 1 to stock of record May 17. Chesbrough Manufacturing Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a share and the usual extra dividend of 50 cents a share, payable June 19 to holders of record June 2. Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific road declared regular dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred and regular semiannual dividend of 3 per cent and 3½ per cent extra on common stock, payable July 2.

## CHICAGO GRAIN STOCKS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Investigation of grain held here by chief inspector of grains shows there are 4,250,000 bushels of grains in public warehouses in the city and that inspector's office has knowledge of 1,250,000 bushels of wheat held in private warehouses.

RECORD PROFITS  
FOR VIRGINIA-  
CAROLINA CO.

Present Prospects Are Chemical Concern Will Earn Between \$11 and \$12 a Share for Year

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company's fiscal year ending the last of this month should prove the best in its entire history from the standpoint of net profits. It will slightly exceed the record of the 1916 year when net profits for the first time crossed the \$5,000,000 mark with a total of \$5,667,847 and a balance for the \$27,984,000 common after all charges and preferred dividends of \$2,907,077, or 10.39 per cent. Present prospects are that the company will earn between \$11 and \$1



# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## N. E. I. A. A. HAS MEET TOMORROW

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Is Favored to Win the College Track and Field Championship at Cambridge

The thirty-first annual championship track and field meet of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association is scheduled to take place tomorrow afternoon at Tech Field, Cambridge. The field events are to start at 2 o'clock and the track events at 2:30.

Eight colleges have sent in entries to the number of 160, and it is expected that there will be at least 75 starters. Owing to the fact that the number of contestants is limited this spring the meet will be held on one afternoon instead of two, as during the past few years.

The colleges which have entered athletics are Brown, Boston College, Holy Cross, Middlebury, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Trinity, Tufts and Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, following its victory over Brown University in their dual meet at Cambridge last Saturday, is a decided favorite to win the meet. All of the colleges have lost some of their leading athletes who have gone into the Government service, but those who will take part in the meet should furnish some very keen competition.

The list of entries follows:

100-Yard Dash—M. P. White, R. H. Mullane, F. D. Pollard, H. J. Peters, E. M. Murphy, Brown; A. B. Kelly, Edward Foley, Holy Cross; P. O'Hara, W. R. C. Russell, W. R. Loomis, J. F. Downey Jr., J. W. Loomis, W. B. Russell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Lee, Trinity; Middlebury; W. Bjorn, F. P. Eastland, J. Muller, A. M. Goldstein, F. R. Fox, J. P. Hahn, C. L. Schiller, Trinity; N. P. Knowlton, E. V. King, F. O. Stevens, C. J. Needham, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; William Dempsey, W. J. McCormack, E. F. Grobolsky, Boston College; A. G. Landers, G. M. Stevens, T. J. McCabe, Tufts.

220-Yard Dash—M. P. White, R. H. Mullane, F. D. Pollard, H. J. Peters, E. M. Murphy, Brown; A. B. Kelly, Edward Foley, Holy Cross; P. O'Hara, W. R. C. Russell, W. R. Loomis, J. F. Downey Jr., J. W. Loomis, W. B. Russell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Lee, Trinity; Middlebury; W. Bjorn, F. P. Eastland, J. Muller, A. M. Goldstein, F. R. Fox, J. P. Hahn, C. L. Schiller, Trinity; N. P. Knowlton, E. V. King, F. O. Stevens, C. J. Needham, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; William Dempsey, W. J. McCormack, E. F. Grobolsky, Boston College; A. G. Landers, G. M. Stevens, T. J. McCabe, Tufts.

400-Yard Dash—M. P. White, R. H. Mullane, F. D. Pollard, H. J. Peters, E. M. Murphy, Brown; A. B. Kelly, Edward Foley, Holy Cross; P. O'Hara, W. R. C. Russell, W. R. Loomis, J. F. Downey Jr., J. W. Loomis, W. B. Russell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Lee, Trinity; Middlebury; W. Bjorn, F. P. Eastland, J. Muller, A. M. Goldstein, F. R. Fox, J. P. Hahn, C. L. Schiller, Trinity; N. P. Knowlton, E. V. King, F. O. Stevens, C. J. Needham, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; William Dempsey, W. J. McCormack, E. F. Grobolsky, Boston College; A. G. Landers, G. M. Stevens, T. J. McCabe, Tufts.

800-Yard Dash—M. P. White, R. H. Mullane, F. D. Pollard, H. J. Peters, E. M. Murphy, Brown; A. B. Kelly, Edward Foley, Holy Cross; P. O'Hara, W. R. C. Russell, W. R. Loomis, J. F. Downey Jr., J. W. Loomis, W. B. Russell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Lee, Trinity; Middlebury; W. Bjorn, F. P. Eastland, J. Muller, A. M. Goldstein, F. R. Fox, J. P. Hahn, C. L. Schiller, Trinity; N. P. Knowlton, E. V. King, F. O. Stevens, C. J. Needham, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; William Dempsey, W. J. McCormack, E. F. Grobolsky, Boston College; A. G. Landers, G. M. Stevens, T. J. McCabe, Tufts.

1500-Yard Dash—M. P. White, R. H. Mullane, F. D. Pollard, H. J. Peters, E. M. Murphy, Brown; A. B. Kelly, Edward Foley, Holy Cross; P. O'Hara, W. R. C. Russell, W. R. Loomis, J. F. Downey Jr., J. W. Loomis, W. B. Russell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Lee, Trinity; Middlebury; W. Bjorn, F. P. Eastland, J. Muller, A. M. Goldstein, F. R. Fox, J. P. Hahn, C. L. Schiller, Trinity; N. P. Knowlton, E. V. King, F. O. Stevens, C. J. Needham, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; William Dempsey, W. J. McCormack, E. F. Grobolsky, Boston College; A. G. Landers, G. M. Stevens, T. J. McCabe, Tufts.

5-Mile Run—C. H. Carr, A. C. Chick, W. J. Croucher, H. J. Peters, E. M. Murphy, Brown; A. B. Kelly, Edward Foley, Holy Cross; P. O'Hara, W. R. C. Russell, W. R. Loomis, J. F. Downey Jr., J. W. Loomis, W. B. Russell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Lee, Trinity; Middlebury; W. Bjorn, F. P. Eastland, J. Muller, A. M. Goldstein, F. R. Fox, J. P. Hahn, C. L. Schiller, Trinity; N. P. Knowlton, E. V. King, F. O. Stevens, C. J. Needham, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; William Dempsey, W. J. McCormack, E. F. Grobolsky, Boston College; A. G. Landers, G. M. Stevens, T. J. McCabe, Tufts.

10-Mile Run—C. H. Carr, A. C. Chick, W. J. Croucher, H. J. Peters, E. M. Murphy, Brown; A. B. Kelly, Edward Foley, Holy Cross; P. O'Hara, W. R. C. Russell, W. R. Loomis, J. F. Downey Jr., J. W. Loomis, W. B. Russell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Lee, Trinity; Middlebury; W. Bjorn, F. P. Eastland, J. Muller, A. M. Goldstein, F. R. Fox, J. P. Hahn, C. L. Schiller, Trinity; N. P. Knowlton, E. V. King, F. O. Stevens, C. J. Needham, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; William Dempsey, W. J. McCormack, E. F. Grobolsky, Boston College; A. G. Landers, G. M. Stevens, T. J. McCabe, Tufts.

20-Yard Low Hurdles—F. J. Isaac, P. D. Pollard, H. J. Peters, E. M. Murphy, Brown; A. B. Kelly, Edward Foley, Holy Cross; P. O'Hara, W. R. C. Russell, W. R. Loomis, J. F. Downey Jr., J. W. Loomis, W. B. Russell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Lee, Trinity; Middlebury; W. Bjorn, F. P. Eastland, J. Muller, A. M. Goldstein, F. R. Fox, J. P. Hahn, C. L. Schiller, Trinity; N. P. Knowlton, E. V. King, F. O. Stevens, C. J. Needham, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; William Dempsey, W. J. McCormack, E. F. Grobolsky, Boston College; A. G. Landers, G. M. Stevens, T. J. McCabe, Tufts.

Running High Jump—G. C. Ames, R. W. Hunter, E. Howell Jr., Z. R. Bliss, J. W. Isaac, H. R. Moulton, Brown; W. J. Sullivan, P. D. Ash, H. C. Pierce, H. F. Freese, L. C. Schoonmaker, F. W. Childs, M. I. T.; W. Bjorn, F. P. Eastland, J. Muller, A. M. Goldstein, F. R. Fox, J. P. Hahn, C. L. Schiller, Trinity; N. P. Knowlton, E. V. King, F. O. Stevens, C. J. Needham, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; William Dempsey, W. J. McCormack, E. F. Grobolsky, Boston College; A. G. Landers, G. M. Stevens, T. J. McCabe, Tufts.

Running Low Jump—J. F. Isaac, F. D. Pollard, H. J. Peters, E. M. Murphy, Brown; A. B. Kelly, Edward Foley, Holy Cross; P. O'Hara, W. R. C. Russell, W. R. Loomis, J. F. Downey Jr., J. W. Loomis, W. B. Russell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Lee, Trinity; Middlebury; W. Bjorn, F. P. Eastland, J. Muller, A. M. Goldstein, F. R. Fox, J. P. Hahn, C. L. Schiller, Trinity; N. P. Knowlton, E. V. King, F. O. Stevens, C. J. Needham, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; William Dempsey, W. J. McCormack, E. F. Grobolsky, Boston College; A. G. Landers, G. M. Stevens, T. J. McCabe, Tufts.

Pole Vault—G. O. Ames, P. M. Brown, L. M. Black, J. P. Isaac, Brown; C. J. Welch, Holy Cross; T. P. Wright, R. T. Peckler, E. M. Brickett, C. Huang, D. B. Buchanan, M. I. T.; S. G. Jarvis, W. Nelson, H. C. Huber, P. F. Eastland, Trinity; Lee, Middlebury; H. W. Lyman, W. P. L.; Charles Hamlin, Boston College; H. A. Garfield, Tufts.

Sixteen-Pound Shot—R. H. Nichols, J. Sinclair, R. A. Armstrong, Mark Farnham, A. T. Hindmarsh, R. B. Ward, Brown; Arthur Gannon, Joseph Phelan, James Donaghy, Holy Cross; C. G. Dandraw, J. N. Duvernet, J. L. Riequel, R. S. Smith, J. W. Keeler, M. I. T.; P. F. Eastland, H. W. Nordstrum, W. Bjorn, H. C. Huber, W. Nelson, S. W. Shepard, Trinity; H. M. Thompson, P. Haselton, W. P. L.; J. Keenan, J. McNamara, W. P. L.; J. Keenan, J. McNamara, W. Donnelly, Boston College.

## PICKUPS

Yesterday was the third time this season Pitcher Seaton of Chicago has pitched a three-hit game.

Yesterday was a great day for the batsmen in the American League, no less than 72 safe hits being made.

## CHICAGO MEETS BOSTON RED SOX

Leading Candidates for American League Pennant Come Together This Afternoon for the First Time This Season

Chief Interest in the American League baseball championship race will this afternoon be centered in the Chicago-Red Sox series which starts at Chicago. It is the first time these teams have met this season and as they are regarded as the leading candidates for the pennant, the outcome of the four games to be played will be watched with much interest.

The West and East divided honors in the four games played Thursday, Cleveland defeating Boston 7 to 1, and Chicago again winning from Philadelphia 7 to 0, for the West, with New York taking another victory from St. Louis, 7 to 3, and Washington winning another from Detroit, 4 to 2, for the East.

The progress of Miss Bjurstedt was made at the expense of Miss Helen Bernhard, with the score of 6-3, 6-4, which in point of games lost is the hardest contest that Miss Bjurstedt has had in this tournament. The match served once more to develop the fact that Miss Bjurstedt is always formidable, no matter how much the score may appear to be against her.

In the second set Miss Bernhard was leading at 4-1 on games, with a fair prospect of victory. Then suddenly Miss Bjurstedt, in spite of her sturdier efforts, yielded to Miss Bjurstedt five games in a row.

Mrs. R. L. Wood and Mrs. Barnes were victors in the only women's doubles match that was contested. Each played sterling tennis against Miss Bessie Holden and Mrs. Albert Humphries, who were defeated in a long but spirited match at 9-7, 6-1.

Miss Florence Ballin had the most proficient partner in the mixed doubles event, F. B. Alexander, former Sullivan County champion. This team, by excellent coordination, triumphed over Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell at 6-1, 6-1.

In view of her lack of practice, Miss Ballin's work was remarkably effective and of major assistance to her partner. The most notable match in which Miss Bjurstedt and A. H. Man Jr. participated was that against Mrs. J. C. Anderson and Benjamin Letson, which the former won at 6-4, 6-2.

In the fourth round match carried over from Wednesday Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Miss Marion Hollins by 6-2, 6-4. The summaries:

SINGLES—FOURTH ROUND  
Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Miss Marion Hollins, 6-2, 6-4.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND  
Mrs. R. L. Wood defeated Miss Eleanor Goss, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Helen Bernhard, 6-3, 6-4.

DOUBLES—THIRD ROUND  
Mrs. R. L. Wood and Mrs. Barnes defeated Miss Bessie Holden and Mrs. Albert Humphries, 9-7, 9-7.

MIXED DOUBLES—FIRST ROUND  
Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell defeated Mrs. L. Manheimer and B. Roberts by default.

Mrs. Candee and H. Warner defeated Miss G. D. Torre and partner by default.

Miss Marie Wagner and A. Ostendorf defeated Mrs. Solist and W. A. Campbell, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and A. H. Man Jr. defeated Miss E. Handy and N. Johnson, 6-1, 6-3.

Mrs. John Anderson and Benjamin Letson defeated Mr. and Mrs. Ingo Hartman by default.

Miss E. White and R. Gatomcomb defeated Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Morris by default.

Miss Florence Ballin and F. B. Alexander defeated Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Marie Wagner and A. Ostendorf defeated Mrs. Candee and H. Warner, 6-4, 6-1.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and A. H. Man Jr. defeated Miss E. Handy and N. Johnson, 6-4, 6-2.

## METROPOLITAN WOMEN'S TENNIS IN FINAL ROUND

Miss Molla Bjurstedt Will Meet Mrs. C. V. Hitchins This Afternoon in the Singles

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national champion, will meet Mrs. C. V. Hitchins this afternoon in the final round singles of the metropolitan women's patriotic lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I. Miss Bjurstedt advanced to the finals by defeating Miss Helen Bernhard 6-3, 6-4, and Mrs. Hitchins won her place against Miss Bjurstedt by defeating Miss Eleanor Goss at 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.

Chief attention was focused on the singles Thursday, and one of the matches in particular, that in which Mrs. Hitchins triumphed over Miss Goss, former Vassar champion, was interesting. Miss Goss has shown a powerful game in her two tournament appearances this year, her first in the metropolitan section, and it has been frequently commented that she held tremendous power in service and in her play at the net. But Thursday her assets were far from being formidable enough to cause concern to Mrs. Hitchins once the latter established her playing strength. The score was 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.

Many observers stated that Miss Goss did not play quite up to the standard which she has set in previous encounters, but it is extremely doubtful whether even Miss Goss' best game would have prevailed against Mrs. Hitchins. Driven away from the net by the passing shots of her opponent, Miss Goss was forced to stroke the ball from territory which is unfamiliar to her, and the efficacy of her game was reduced.

The progress of Miss Bjurstedt was made at the expense of Miss Helen Bernhard, with the score of 6-3, 6-4, which in point of games lost is the hardest contest that Miss Bjurstedt has had in this tournament. The match served once more to develop the fact that Miss Bjurstedt is always formidable, no matter how much the score may appear to be against her.

In the second set Miss Bernhard was leading at 4-1 on games, with a fair prospect of victory. Then suddenly Miss Bjurstedt, in spite of her sturdier efforts, yielded to Miss Bjurstedt five games in a row.

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MIXED DOUBLES—FIRST ROUND  
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Mrs. Candee and H. Warner defeated Miss G. D. Torre and partner by default.

Miss Marie Wagner and A. Ostendorf defeated Mrs. Solist and W. A. Campbell, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and A. H. Man Jr. defeated Miss E. Handy and N. Johnson, 6-1, 6-3.

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Miss Florence Ballin and F. B. Alexander defeated Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell, 6-1, 6-1.

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Miss Molla Bjurstedt and A. H. Man Jr. defeated Miss E. Handy and N. Johnson, 6-4, 6-2.

## NEW SERIES IN THE NATIONAL

Chicago Makes Clean Sweep of Its Games With the Boston Braves—New York Wins One From St. Louis

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The International League will meet in special session Sunday in Buffalo to consider the announcement of T. J. Hickey, president of the American Association, that the interleague series had been called off. This announcement was made today by President E. G. Barrow of the International League, who made public at the same time a copy of a telegram to Mr. Hickey severely criticizing the latter for his action.

In the telegram President Barrow informed President Hickey that he would not consent to abandonment of the interleague schedule without first having consulted owners of clubs in the International League.

"Your statements I consider a lack of judgment and a breach of faith which I cannot overlook," Mr. Barrow wired.

In another telegram he told Mr. Hickey the series probably would be called off if the American Association magnates desired it.

Mr. Barrow declared he had received a message from Owner Wathen of the Louisville club declaring Mr. Hickey had no authority to call off the schedule. Mr. Wathen is vice-president of the league.

Four new series are scheduled to start today in the National League baseball championship race with Cincinnati at St. Louis, Pittsburgh at New York, Chicago at Philadelphia and St. Louis at Brooklyn. Today's games mark the beginning of the second half of the first invasion of the East by the western clubs.

Chicago made a clean sweep of its four-game series with Boston by taking the last game Thursday, 2 to 1. New York prevented St. Louis from cleaning up its series in that city by winning the final game, 10 to 2. Brooklyn succeeded in making it two straight from Cincinnati, 13 to 10, and Philadelphia won from Pittsburgh, 8 to 6.

Manager Fred Mitchell Thursday showed his former baseball club just what he could do with a club when put in full control, by leading his Chicago Cubs to their fourth straight victory over the Boston Braves at Braves Field by a score of 2 to 1.

It is true that the Boston club put up a pretty good game of baseball yesterday, but it was not quite good enough to get the decision over Chicago. The two features which were largely responsible for the Chicago victory were the fine pitching of Seaton coupled with the inability of the Boston players to make hits with men on bases.

In the second inning Knottchey was on third with no one out and yet he could not score. Three hits was the best Boston could do and Knottchey made two of them. Allen and Barnes pitched a good game for the losers, allowing only six hits.

The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago.....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 6 1  
Boston.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 1  
Batteries—Seaton and Elliott; Allen, Barnes and Gowdy. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison. Time—1h. 50m.

NEW YORK DEFEATS ST. LOUIS CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York hit three St. Louis pitchers hard here Thursday and easily won the last game of the series by a score of 10 to 2. Watson was knocked out of the box in the second inning.

Schupp again pitched masterly ball for the Giants, permitting only three hits in the eight innings and striking out nine of the visitors.

The batting of Kauff, who hit a double and two singles in four times up was the feature. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York.....2 2 0 3 1 1 2 0 5 10 16 4  
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 11  
Batteries—Schupp, Middleton and McCarty; Rariden, Kreuger, Watson, Pierce and Snyder. Goss, Umpires—Rigler and Orth. Time—1h. 57m.

BROOKLYN DEFEATS CINCINNATI, 13-10

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Cincinnati lost a game to Brooklyn here Thursday by 13 to 10.

Cincinnati knocked Smith out of the box in the fifth and then Cheney, building up a lead of seven runs. Coombs went to the box in the sixth and stopped the scoring after one run. Perry was not effective. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Brooklyn.....1 1 0 0 2 1 0 8 5 13 12 2  
Cincinnati.....2 1 0 0 6 1 0 0 10 17 13  
Batteries—Smith, Cheney, Coombs and Miller; Perry, Eller, Schneider and Clarke. Hahn. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield. Time—2h. 20m.

PHILADELPHIA IS VICTORIOUS BY 8-6

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh bunched hits in Thursday's game and the former won 8 to 6. Carlson was knocked out of the box in the first inning and Rixey retired in the eighth.

In the first inning Stock was awarded first base on the claim that Catcher Wagner interfered with his bat. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia.....3 0 0 0 0 1 0 8 8 11  
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 6 9 9  
Batteries—Rixey, Lavender and Kilmer; Carlson, Marmann and Wagner. Umpires—Byron and Quigley. Time—1h. 47m.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION  
Birmingham 7, Atlanta 3.  
Memphis 6, Mobile 4.  
Chattanooga 4, Nashville 2.  
Little Rock 5, New Orleans 4.

## INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE TO MEET ON SUNDAY NEXT

Will Consider Question of Giving Up the Postseason Series With American Association

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The batting of Kauff, who hit a double and two singles in four times up was the feature. Score:

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Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Brooklyn.....1 1 0 0 2 1 0 8 5 13 12 2  
Cincinnati.....2 1 0 0 6 1 0 0 10 17 13  
Batteries—Smith, Cheney, Coombs and Miller; Perry, Eller, Schneider and Clarke. Hahn. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield. Time—2h. 20m.

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Philadelphia.....3 0 0 0 0 1 0 8 8 11  
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Batteries—Rixey, Lavender and Kilmer; Carlson, Marmann and Wagner. Umpires—Byron and Quigley. Time—1h. 47m.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION  
Birmingham 7, Atlanta 3.  
Memphis 6, Mobile 4.  
Chattanooga 4, Nashville 2.  
Little Rock 5, New Orleans 4.

## HUNTINGTON TO HAVE FINE TEAM IN DURHAM MEET

Boston School Will Be Well Represented in New Hampshire State College

Huntington School athletic authorities have decided to enter a strong team in the New Hampshire State College interscholastic track and field meet at Durham, N. H., tomorrow afternoon, and the Huntington boys will be favorites to win. While handicapped by military training, which takes up the greater part of the boys' time aside from their studies, the track men have been practicing every day on the V. M. C. grounds, until the 14 men who will make the trip to New Hampshire tomorrow morning form a well balanced and smooth working combination.

The fact that the Harvard interscholastic meet was called off this year on account of the war makes the New Hampshire meet the first outdoor track meet of the year for the Huntington boys, or for that matter, many of the New England schools.

Huntington will be up against a strong field, as schoolboys have entered from all over New England, and the meet is expected to be one of the best ever held under the auspices of New Hampshire State College. It is stated that a great many private schools and academies have entered big teams.

In selecting the group of men to make the trip, Coach C. A. Jenkins has taken his all-round athletes for the most part, and the majority of the boys will be entered in more than one event. N. A. Talmadge, one of the school's best all-round track and field men, and Capt. W. L. Caldwell are expected to be big point winners. Talmadge is entered in the 100 and 220-yard dashes, the pole vault and the running broad jump. Captain Caldwell will take part in the 440 and 880-yard events, where he has



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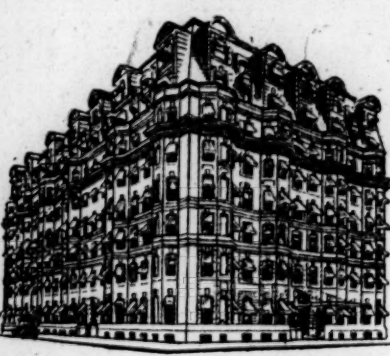
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**LORD BUXTON ON AGRICULTURE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—In a speech at the opening of the Western Province agricultural show at Rosebank recently, Lord Buxton spoke of the stimulus that the war had given to agriculture, which was likely to prove of great advantage to farmers. He hoped, he said, that they would make use of the opportunities now presented to them for increased production. There was a great future before agriculturists. The increased demand for products must be met and the demand would continue after the war. A striking confirmation of this fact was supplied by what was happening in England. The plowshare was proving as useful as the sword. It was the duty of South African farmers to assist the nation in this direction. The more wool, mealies, meat and wheat they grew, the better for the cause of the Empire. Many articles were being imported, he added, that could and should be produced locally.

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500 New Fireproof Rooms  
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PLEBISCITE FOR  
IDEAL ACADEMYBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
Spanish, correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The newspaper El Liberal has just carried through an interesting plebiscite on the subject of the ideal Spanish academy. It is generally agreed—as is no doubt inevitable—that the constitution of that which exists and to some extent flourishes, is by no means perfect. Then there are strong new movements in Spanish literature. The novelists are experimenting in new forms and displaying some vigor, the poets give evidence of no mean inspiration, and, in esteem at all events, lack no encouragement, and particularly a group of essayists write brightly and with literary dignity upon matters of serious and current interest in the newspapers, after the style of the best Parisian journalists. In such circumstances, and remembering always the intimacy between Spain and South America in these matters, the plebiscite taken by a popular and widely circulated journal which has paid special attention to literary matters, was well worth the doing, and it has created remarkable interest and been well supported, as may be gathered from the simple circumstance that one "candidate" received more than 4000 votes, and nine others more than 3000. To the keen and sympathetic student of Spanish letters and tendencies, however, the result is in no small degree surprising. It implies that much is wanting in the public discrimination, and that a considerable education is necessary, more than is usual in a country of very tolerable enlightenment. The journal asked for the election of 36 "immortals" to its ideal academy, and these are placed in the order of the voting. It is a little disturbing, then, to find some comparatively minor journalists, of no distinction in style, given high places, and mere politicians, whose literary productions have been limited almost entirely to plain discourses on problems of the State and the everlasting Spanish politics, included in the proposed immortals, while writers of real ability and power, such, for example, as he who writes under the nom-de-plume of "Asorin," and might be said to be an essayist of the school of Anatole France, are placed comparatively low down—in this particular case twenty-second. As was to be expected, Perez Galdos, the best classical writer of modern times, and one with the widest reputation outside Spain, as well as the most prolific writer, is placed at the head of the 36 with 4503 votes, and after him, a little surprisingly, perhaps, is Mariano de Cavia, of El Imparcial, with 3474. Then there is Miguel de Unamuno third, certainly a good selection, and the remaining seven who score more than 3000 points each are, in order, Zozaya, Claudio Picon, Valle-Inclan, Blasco Ibañez, Benavente, Gomez Carrillo, and Palacio Valdes. Ibañez is perhaps the most popular writer of the day, whose novels have met with extraordinary success, and who himself is a somewhat enthusiastic political propagandist. Jacinto Benavente, although only eighth on the list, is undoubtedly one of the finest dramatists Spain has produced for a long time, and is now at the height of his power. Gomez Carrillo is a delicate writer with a pretty style acquired in Paris, and in addition to being author of various novels and other books, has for a year or so been the editor of El Liberal. Valdes is one of the most scholarly of the modern Spanish novelists. Eleventh on the list is the Condesa de Pardo Bazan. This most brilliant lady should certainly have been higher, and would have been if the women had taken much interest in this plebiscite. A lady of remarkable versatility, she has written novels, books of essays, poems, and has been the foremost and most vigorous leader of the feminist movement in Spain.

Then follow Ortega Munilla, Ramon y Cajal, Linares Rival, Rodriguez Marín, Selles, Moya, Pio Baroja, S. Alvarez Quintero and Ricardo Leon, who, twentieth on the list, was one of the most recent elections to the existing academy and is by way of being the most fashionable novelist. Pio Baroja, a realist writer, whose novels have achieved great sales, should have been higher. There are flashes of the power of Zola in some of his work. In the next 10 there are various politicians, the order being, Carrasco, Azorin, Menendez Pidal, Vasquez de Mella, Celador, Burrell, Martinez Sierra, Azcarate, Melquiades Alvarez and Maura, while the last six are Repole, Zamacois, J. Alvarez Quintero, one of the two playwright brothers, Altamira, Villaseca and Luis Araquistain.

FUTURE OF SUGAR  
INDUSTRY IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The results of an inquiry made by the Revue Scientifique show that out of the 208 sugar factories which existed in France before the war 123 are situated in invaded territories or in the war zone. The 70 concerns which remain in working order have themselves been severely tried by the hostilities. In 1913 the production of sugar in France amounted to more than 900,000 tons. The following year it had increased to over 1,500,000 tons, and as the consumption was over 700,000 tons, more than 500,000 tons were imported to satisfy the demand. The state to which the sugar factories of Northern France have been reduced by the Germans is well known. They will have to be rebuilt but the difficulties do not end here. Formerly the occupied territory abounded in sugar-beet, but last year the fact was established beyond doubt that the Germans have sown cereals

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United States Censorship

KANSAS CITY TIMES.—While we are learning the business of war from the open book of England's mistakes it would be the highest folly to deliberately pass over the chapter on censorship in which is recorded some of the worst of our ally's blunders. Just now there is a disposition in Washington officialdom to ignore this plain lesson and to put restrictions upon news that only too easily and naturally may come to be a screen for the hiding of departmental incompetence. A censorship which operates sanely and intelligently and in proper hands to withhold from premature public knowledge information that would be valuable to the enemy is a necessary precaution in modern war in which secret intelligence finds so many channels through which to operate. But there must be a distinction between such censorship and a censorship that operates to deprive the country of information necessary to the fostering of patriotic interest in the progress of the war, and of a proper critical interest in the performance of the officials responsible for its conduct. The censorship provisions of the espionage bill now before Congress indicate a lack of appreciation of that distinction. To adopt these provisions would be to make a wrong start and to defeat a principal purpose of the British commission in frankly recognizing its mistakes. The London Times risked its publication license in exposing, in defiance of the censorship, the blunder by which the British artillery was being supplied with shrapnel in reply to the enemy's high explosive shells. By printing the truth that newspaper brought about a reversal of that wrong policy and a considerable loosening of the censorship curtain. Most the susceptibilities of American department officials be saved at a similar price?

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Details of Past Season Serve in New Form

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—With the first brilliant summer days, the Parisienne sallies forth to join in the ever-new delight of spring; to find well-established shoots of daffodil and hyacinth, where but yesterday there seemed to be only brown earth. And, amid all the freshness of green leaf and flower, one sees, quite naturally, the little serge frock at its daintiest, no longer hidden by heavy wraps, but complete in itself, with perhaps a little cape. The many charms and different guises in which the serge frock continually appears are a long way from being exhausted, for to maintain perfect simplicity and at the same time introduce some touch of originality is an art in which French women excel. Today this is more than ever noticeable in the manner in which details, that have already served their time during past seasons, are just taken and used in a new form. A line will be increased and lengthened, such as the erstwhile "pocket slot," which may now be carried almost to the hem, to lose itself in uncertainty as to whether it is a side-drapery or a "slot," though, at any rate, it hangs slightly open, showing an underskirt beneath. This underskirt is generally of charmeuse, either in the same or a contrasting color, and is allied to a perfectly simple bodice, a modified form of high collar and graceful revers being all that is considered necessary, with a touch of embroidery supplying the note of individuality. All the new frocks are distinguished by this marked simplicity—an almost total absence of trimming, merely a delicate hand embroidery round the neck, a few tucks, or a row of buttons serving as sufficient adornment in a number of instances.

Smocking is still occasionally used and can be very effective, if employed with discretion. A feature of some of the new coat frocks is the way in which they are fastened up at the back with a long row of buttons, but this is a departure which has nothing to recommend it, for, in fastening this way, not only half the practicability of the particular type of frock goes, but nothing is gained from the point of view of beauty. Another new "note" in the latest frocks are big outside pockets, in many cases quite extraordinarily deep, and placed in other instances, they are even placed quite at the bottom of the skirt. A good many frocks are also being made of two materials; a tunic of one fabric being set into an underskirt of another. Perhaps white crepe de chine will be set into a deep band (only just escaping the knees) of black charmeuse, or white Georgette combined well with dark blue tricotine. For the summer, too, this mode lends itself well to delightful schemes in which the new cotton voiles, both patterned and plain, play a leading part; or a dark blue voile underskirt will be joined with great success to a tunic made from a genuine cashmere shawl. Foulard, too, is going to be much used in this way, with either shantung, cotton voile or crepe de chine. Apart from these, and many other new ideas being brought out, there is undoubtedly a great success in store for the old-fashioned print frocks which are being prepared, their quaint small designs being very effective, just the same kind of print used for old-fashioned country sunbonnets. These little frocks are being made simply with a full gathered skirt, or in flounces, having collar and cuffs of white spotted muslin. To wear with these, there will be the prettiest mob caps, or rather "cloche" hats, made of muslin print, either matching the



A gown in beige crepe de chine

## The Early Days of Glassware

The beautifully cut, engraved and painted glassware which we use so lavishly today in our homes, and see exhibited in shops and galleries, makes one wonder who first thought of making attractive table furnishings, vases and such things of glass.

History tells us that glass was invented so long ago that nobody can speak with much assurance concerning the date. However, many archaeologists are inclined to think that the people of ancient Egypt deserve the credit, for it is mentioned in some of their early hieroglyphics and specimens have been found in Egypt, dating as far back as about 1800 B. C. In fact, the process of making glass was shown in the decoration of some of the buildings of this period. Glass was first used for articles of adornment, beads, for instance, and also for other small things, such as tiny figures and vases. It was used, too, for inlay work in wood. This earliest known variety of glass was not the transparent stuff with which we are familiar today, but was opaque and almost invariably colored. The name of Queen Hatshepsut of the Eighteenth Dynasty of Egypt—that was about 1445 B. C.—we are told, appears on certain bits of that early glassware which have been discovered. At that time, color combinations were used. Vases have been discovered of blue glass, for example, adorned with irregular or wavy lines of many different colors, red, green, yellow, blue and others.

The Egyptians also discovered the art of imitating various precious stones, turquoise, emeralds, jasper, and many others. It was somewhere about the year 750 B. C. that they began to make transparent glass, using it for bottles and beads to imitate gems.

The glassmaking industry centered about Alexandria, and the Emperor Hadrian is said to have been enthusiastic over the opalescent vases and the beautiful tiles of glass upon which figures were cut in white relief, cameo-like upon a blue background. Glass coins, even, were issued in Egypt; this was, however, along in the Tenth Century or so. Then, some three or four centuries later, the Egyptians made beautiful lamps of glass and enameled them in colors.

Some historians, however, incline to the belief that the Phoenicians were the inventors of glass. There is an ancient legend, which Pliny repeats, about their having found some glass under the kettles in which they cooked their food, on a sandy shore near Mt. Carmel. However, it is certain that commerce was carried on

between Egypt and Syria. And, a little later, at any rate, the Phoenicians did make some beautiful glass. What is believed to be the earliest dated bit of transparent white glass is a vase upon which a lion is engraved, together with the name of Sargon, who ruled about 720 B. C.

In Italy, glassmaking flourished under the Roman Empire. At that time glass was much used for paneling walls, and there are records of its being used for lighting purposes; that is, hollow columns were made of glass and lighted lamps placed inside them. A little later, people began to use glass for windows, but this custom grew slowly. It was not until the time of Nero that the makers succeeded in producing a pure white, crystal-like glass. The Romans used glass lavishly for tableware. Some historians explain this by the fact that in the early empire days, the Romans were not rich in porcelains. Some of these dishes were engraved, frequently with pictures of gladiatorial combats; others were of blue glass, with a layer of white superimposed upon it, which was, in its turn, carved in relief in cameo style. Later on, probably about the Fifth Century, portraits of people were made in gold upon one layer of glass and covered over by another.

Venice became the great glassmaking center of Italy during the Middle Ages. It was not long before the manufacturers gathered upon the island of Murano, established factories there, and, before long, formed a guild. There they produced various kinds of glass, colored, plain, with ornamentation of gold and enamels, and finally a sort of marbled glass. For a long time this Venetian glass enjoyed the highest favor, and was greatly in demand throughout the world, and even today, while many other countries make glass, the beadmaking industry flourishes there.

France, too, had her glass manufacturers, and the making of mirrors, especially, was an important industry, particularly during the reign of Louis XIV. England, too, had her glass factories as early, probably, as the Sixteenth Century, and some two hundred years or so later, that is, in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, the industry was introduced into America.

## Nineteenth Century Seed Cakes

Beat well together 2 cups of sugar, 1 cup of butter, and 1 cup of milk, to which add 1 teaspoon of soda. Add 1 heaping teaspoon of cinnamon and 2 tablespoons of caraway seeds, then enough flour to roll thin.

edly a great success in store for the old-fashioned print frocks which are being prepared, their quaint small designs being very effective, just the same kind of print used for old-fashioned country sunbonnets. These little frocks are being made simply with a full gathered skirt, or in flounces, having collar and cuffs of white spotted muslin. To wear with these, there will be the prettiest mob caps, or rather "cloche" hats, made of muslin print, either matching the

frock, or in white and vellum tinted muslin, the full crown tied round with a twist of ribbon. In black net these are also good. Among the latest hats are some tam-o-shanters made entirely of tulle, and these are seen at their best in black, as the completion of a black and white scheme. There is an indescribable "something" about colored tulle which makes a true Parisienne use it with the wisest discretion and oftenest not at all. Loose saque coats are being shown, hanging right away from the shoulders. These are short and have practically no definite outline, dark blue or beige being the most popular tone of the moment.

The gown sketched is carried out in beige crepe de chine. The folds of the bodice and kimono sleeves should be considerably softer and fall over the centre, one point of which is caught up to and blends with the folds of the bodice, while the center front is held, in contrast, quite firmly to the waist. Again, the skirt hangs in one length from the line at which it joins the upper part, the sides draping softly to the hem.

Now is the time for all good housekeepers to vary the daily menu with rhubarb in various guises. Rhubarb was originally a native plant of Central Asia. Much has been exported from China, also from Siberia; Persia and Turkey have also raised it. It is supposed to have been introduced into Europe somewhere around the Fourteenth Century. In Continental Europe, however, it is grown rather more for foliage than for food. England, though, uses rhubarb for food and makes a most delectable tart of it. In the United States, particularly in New England, perhaps, where pies are believed to be common articles of diet, rhubarb is known by the name of "pie plant," and rhubarb pie is a delicacy not to be spurned. This same plant also can be used for making an excellent jam. Here are recipes for a few of the dishes to be made of this fresh spring vegetable:

**Stewed Rhubarb or Rhubarb Sauce**—This is the simplest rhubarb dish to be made, probably. All one has to do is to wash the stalks well, cut them into short pieces and put them on to boil, with a little water and enough sugar to sweeten to taste. Rhubarb requires plenty of sugar, as it is quite acid. Cook until soft, then serve hot or cold, as one prefers.

**Stewed Rhubarb de Luxe**—Wash the rhubarb, cut it into 1 inch pieces and place in a large saucepan; cover with sugar and cook slowly until soft. This brings out the juice well, but leaves the pieces whole, although soft when done. Enough water adheres to the stalks from the washing to prevent burning, if the pan is not put over too hot a fire. It should cook very slowly over a moderate fire.

**Rhubarb Pie**—Line a pie plate with pastry and fill with a mixture, made as follows: To 1 cup of stewed rhubarb, add 1 cup of sugar, 3 tablespoons flour, the well-beaten yolks of 2 eggs and 1 teaspoon of lemon juice. Beat

## Making a Kitchen Cabinet at Home

"Come and see my new kitchen cabinet," invited the girl who keeps house in the city and loves to play carpenter. "It is a work of art, I assure you," she continued, leading her caller out into the tiny apartment to see the new possession. There it was standing neatly and sedately up against the wall, between the laundry tubs and the china closet, just filling the space.

"Now, I will tell you how I made it, so that you may go home and imitate, if you choose," she began, giving the visiting friend the only kitchen chair, while she perched herself comfortably on the stool she pulled out from under the cabinet.

"This, you see, was just an ordinary kitchen table to begin with, exactly the right size for this space. I merely bought some wood from the neighborhood lumber dealer and put a back on it; next, I added some shelves, and divided these into compartments with vertical pieces of wood. On the back and under the shelves, I fastened some of those small brass hooks that are used in china closets for holding cups. On these I hung all sorts of little things, cookie cutters, mixing spoons, egg beater, nutmeg grater, can opener and such. A few larger, stronger nails held heavier articles. On the shelves I am arranging jars of spices, baking powder, soda, etc., and, at each end, you see, my cans of flour and sugar.

"White oilcloth makes a good covering for the top of the table and is easily kept clean. The drawer I keep for kitchen knives and forks, the small spoons which I cannot hang up and other little things. I can get practically a whole meal ready, sitting here at this table cabinet, and already, although I have just finished it, I am wondering how I ever kept house without it. As I have put casters on the legs, it can be moved whenever I wish, which makes it still more convenient. It really took much less time to make it than one would think, seeing it all in order and ready for use."

## Knitted Four-in-Hand Ties

Some four or five years ago the knitted silk four-in-hand was popular. Today, in the windows of the smartest stores, the gay little colors appear again, and they are very cheery. The pattern is a wave weave of silk mixture; white and green, purple and green, brown and blue, purple and gold, blue and gold, green and blue, lilac and green, black and white, black and green, and many other combinations of these colors. Always there are two tones.

They are rather bulky, but, for a novelty, interesting. Many women are making them as presents to brothers, husbands and friends, and these are attractive bits of fancy work to carry on an afternoon spent with a friend or to pick up in odd moments when waiting for the family to come in to dinner. Especially practical are they for the schoolboy, for they do not soil readily, and they are very durable—two qualities most welcome in any article of boyish apparel these days. They are even seen with the sport suits of women and girls, and adapt themselves most readily to the cowboy collar so popular just now.

## To Crack Pecan Nuts

If you wish to get pecan meats out whole, try this scheme, which some cooks have found satisfactory: Pour boiling water over the nuts, and let the water cool on them. Then, when it has grown cool, drain off the water and crack the nuts, striking the small ends. If done carefully, it will be found quite easy, as a rule, to get the meats out whole.

## Rhubarb and the Table

this together thoroughly and then bake in the one crust. When done, cover with a meringue made of the whites of the 2 eggs.

**Rhubarb Mold (An English Recipe)**—Wash the rhubarb, but do not peel it. Cut it into small pieces and cook in a saucepan, with just enough water to cover the fruit. Add sugar to taste.

When it has simmered long enough to be cooked to a pulp, strain it through a fine sieve. Measure the juice and return it to the saucepan. Add to it gelatine (French leaf), 1 ounce to every pint of the juice. Stir constantly over the fire until the gelatine is thoroughly dissolved. Add a little red coloring matter. Cool a little, then pour into a wet mold and set away to chill. Serve with cream whipped and sweetened.

**Rhubarb and Tapioca Pudding**—To 5 cups of rhubarb, cut into small pieces, add 1 cup of white granulated sugar. Put this in an earthenware baking dish and pour over it ½ cup of tapioca, which has been soaked in 3 cups of cold water. Taste and add more sugar, if not sweet enough. Add also a dash of nutmeg. Set in a moderate oven and bake until clear.

**Another Rhubarb Pie**—Pour boiling water over three cups of rhubarb, which has been washed well and cut into small pieces. Let it stand 10 minutes, then drain and turn the fruit into a deep pie plate which has been lined with pastry. Sift together 1½ cups of granulated white sugar, 2 tablespoons of flour and 1 scant teaspoon of cinnamon, also a pinch of salt. Sprinkle this over the rhubarb and scatter dots of butter over it. Cover with pastry and make several slashes in the top, to allow the steam to escape. Be sure to fasten the upper and lower crusts carefully together.

**Compote of Rhubarb**—Wash well, but do not peel, 5 pounds of rhubarb. Cut it into small pieces and let it stand over night with 1 pound of sugar. Put 4 lemons on to boil in a saucepan. When tender, cut open and

"Art is a practical, livable, everyday thing, and not beyond the reach of anyone. That is what I have been trying to teach the women who live away off in the country, as my work has taken me about among them," so Mrs. Jacques Busbee of Raleigh, N. C., told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. Busbee has been chairman of art for the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs and has made it her business to do everything possible to encourage the native industries of her part of the country.

"We visited every pottery we could discover in this State," she continued, "and we found that many of the potters, by varying their patterns and designs even slightly, could make really beautiful things, instead of those that were merely utilitarian with no claim to beauty. So we set to work trying to persuade them to make these changes and furnished them with designs. For example, there is a gray butter crock made all over the country which is not attractive in itself, but which might easily, with a trifling alteration, be made into a lovely jardiniere."

"For a long time, I had been wanting some floor vases to hold tall flowers, so I designed several and had different potters make me some. The results were charming. Then I had one of them make me a salad bowl. Later I found a mixing bowl of the same ware. There was a deep earthenware pie plate in common use throughout the State. The outside is the ordinary unglazed, plain, light brown pottery, but the inside is finished in a most gorgeous orange glaze, a truly beautiful color. If the potter would only make the outside of the dish match the inside, it would be an exceedingly handsome piece of pottery. As it is, mine has been greatly admired; many of my friends in New York and other places have wanted to buy some like it—and it cost just exactly 10 cents."

"Beautiful pottery is, as a rule, expensive. What I have been trying to do is to get the girls and boys interested in making simple and attractive things at our potteries. I am sure that they would find a great market in New York and other large cities. If people would only recognize the fact that these potters are embryonic artists, to be encouraged, and that, with proper encouragement and help, they can make beautiful pottery at moderate prices, we should have much more in our homes. If the country people see that outsiders are interested in what they are doing, they will get to work and accomplish more. Appreciation, however, must come from outside."

"As a part of my work for the women's clubs, I have made collections of native weaving, pottery and baskets, and have found that nearly every community has something different to contribute. This collection I have exhibited in many places, wherever I could. Moreover, I have tried to make my own home a demonstration center for native art and have used it almost entirely, as far as I possibly could, in my furnishings. My whole kitchen is filled with native pottery and I have a great deal of it in the dining room, also, and in other parts of the house. Some beautiful candlesticks, among other things. Even my bean pot is of the native pottery and is really an artistic thing. I have vases and flower bowls of all sizes and shapes and for all sorts of flowers, all in the same ware. These, however, I do not strew all over the house for ornaments. Instead, they are kept on shelves which have been built all around the walls of my dark room—I do a great deal of photography—and are taken out as I need them, according to the flowers which I am using in

## Developing Home Arts and Industries

the house. Ten different kilns are represented in my collection.

"Much beautiful weaving is done in this State, I have found, and I have window draperies, hand woven coverlets and such things, illustrating this craft, also woven and braided rugs. Country people coming in would recognize them at once. As for baskets, I have one or more from nearly every county. That is another art in which I am deeply interested, particularly since I have been chairman of the pine needle industry, for the Conference for Education and Industry in the South. It is surprising how many varieties of material for basketry there are at hand. In North Carolina we use pine needles a great deal, and the short may be used as well as the long, also honeysuckle stems boiled and peeled, jessamine, corn shucks, sea grass, palmetto strips, bamboo, willow and stripped yucca leaves.

"The pine needle baskets are especially interesting. I have taught a number of the county agents to make them and they have passed on the instruction to others. It has been most interesting, going about giving demonstration lessons. Frequently I have taken all the baskets that I could pile on the train with, to the amusement of all bystanders, also a piece of weaving and one of pottery and gone off to some place to give a lesson in basketry. I always notify some one in the community in advance, that I am coming, and usually about all the women turn out for the lesson. Often, as I have just a few hours between trains, they gather in the railroad station and we have our lesson there and a picnic dinner."

"It is possible to teach the average woman how to make a basket in an hour. I usually soon pick out the quickest and most skillful worker and give her some extra instruction, so that she may help the others after I

have gone. While I am there, I get them to tell me where the nearest pottery is, so that I can look that up. Also, I find out whether or not any weaving is done in that place. This industry is carried on pretty generally in the mountains, and many people elsewhere have their old looms around, although it does not occur to them to use them. Then I try to get the people to pass on freely what they have learned. I have myself taught over 3000 women to do basketry; every woman seems to like that and to become interested at once.

"In my own county, I have been much interested in forming canning clubs, particularly among the girls and boys in the schools. And this has been linked up with the pottery, for we have had some attractive jam jars made of the brown pottery, from a special design at one of the North Carolina kilns. And they sell at so low a price that one can afford to use plenty of them. Moreover, they are an artistic addition to any table.

"Wherever I have gone to give a canning demonstration, I have usually managed a lesson in basketry as well.

"This attempt to encourage the native arts and industries of the State has seemed to me the best work that I could do as chairman of art for the women's clubs. It appealed to me as much more worth while to arouse interest in these and appreciation of them, than just to go about and put sepia prints of old masters in the schoolhouses or do such external things as that. If we are to have a great art of our own in the United States, we must encourage all these native crafts, I believe. And this work has helped me to become a much better housekeeper, to conserve what otherwise would have been waste products and to keep my own home simple and direct."

## Sachets for Home Use and for Traveling

"It is a collection of sachets that I am making this week," announced the hostess, taking a roll of some pretty flowered material from her sewing bag and preparing to cut it into various sized pieces. "You all know my fondness for having things match. Now it has reached the sachet stage. I have always liked to have sachet pads in my bureau drawers, but I have made them out of anything that was handy or used odd ones that have been given to me as presents. Now, however, that is past; I am giving all those odd ones away and making a regular set to go with the other fittings of my room."

"You remember my pretty yellow chrysanthemum cretonne couch cover and hangings? Well, the other day, in one of the big stores where I was looking at things for that bungalow I hope to have this summer, I found the prettiest, daintiest silkline, which seemed made to go with the cretonne. It has yellow chrysanthemums on it, too, as you see, but they are much smaller than those on the other fabric and, accordingly, much better suited to smaller articles. The cretonne is too heavy for sachets, but this silkline is just right. I stood and gazed at it, for I did want some so much. At first, I did not know what I could use it for; then, all of a sudden, I thought of sachets, and bought several yards of it at once.

"First of all, I am going to make a set of these sachets to line all my bureau drawers. I use thin sheet wadding between the two pieces of silkline, which just fit the drawers. Sachet powder? Oh, any perfume that you like. I am fond of rose, so I use that. Then I tack the pad at intervals with yellow and with soft gray green mercerized crocheted cotton, managing so that the green knots come on the green leaves, and the yellow ones on the flowers, in order that they may be as inconspicuous as possible.

"Don't you like to have a lot of little sachet bags to scatter in among your underclothes? I do, and so I am making a lot of them of the silkline—some regular little bags, stuffed with cotton over which the sachet powder is sprinkled, others small flat squares, some two, some three inches

on a side. I am thinking now that, although these things are easily packed in trunks, it would be rather nice to have some made especially for my trunk; then there would be no need of transferring them back and forth from the bureau drawers.

"My scheme is to make very thin pads to fit the trunk trays, and a few extra small sachets to scatter about among my clothes when I pack them. Also, I am going to cover a set of coat hangers, first with wadding, and then with the silkline, and put some sachet powder in them. It is very easy to renew the powder, when the scent is gone. I do enjoy having a delicate fragrance about the things I wear; don't you? And the sachet bag prevents their acquiring that packed away odor that they get, when shut up closely in a drawer or box for any length of time."

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Everlasting Harmony

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE metaphysical definition of heaven which Mrs. Eddy gives makes clear the fact that harmony is everlasting. On page 587 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Heaven, Harmony: the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spiritually bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." Thus, heaven is defined as altogether a mental state, a condition of spiritual consciousness, in which Spirit or Soul is recognized as reigning, or governing. The heaven recognized by Christian Science is, therefore, not the heaven of tradition, but the heaven of spiritual understanding. The heaven of tradition is the product of human belief, the inevitable deduction from a false, material sense of things.

Now Christian Science says that such a heaven would simply be an extension of earthly experience—perhaps with modifications because, if the belief that matter is real be retained, the so-called experiences of the human mind will remain of the same kind. Nothing can destroy that which is real, and the knowledge of reality must constitute real existence. So that if matter were real, material or sensuous existence would continue eternally. What hope is there for humanity here? Are not all its sufferings directly traceable to its belief in the reality of matter and the faith it reposes in so-called material law and material power? Men seem to be ground down under the numerous hypotheses which they themselves have originated. The material germ, minute as they may esteem it, they endow with a power so great that it may become the arbiter between life and death. The unseen gas may destroy life, if in excess, or resuscitate it under other conditions. On every hand the belief in the reality of matter gives rise to mental conditions of instability, insecurity, unrest and dis-

peace which cannot possibly be associated with the ideal.

What has Christian Science to put in the place of this? Christian Science reveals to mankind the true nature of reality. Christian Science tells the truth about God, the creator of all; and the understanding of what constitutes the kingdom of heaven follows. God is infinite good; and God is Spirit or Soul. As the simple truths about God are grasped, the truth about heaven becomes proportionately known. The fact that God is infinite Spirit denies the reality of matter. And as God becomes better understood as infinite Spirit men will put their trust less in the so-called material; in other words, they will learn to find their treasure in heaven, in "the atmosphere of Soul," which is not sensuous but spiritual.

Since God is infinite, His presence must be everywhere. How, then, sometimes, this seems to be recognized by men. Yet it is absolutely true. God, infinite good, is at hand always. Men do not need to travel through space to find Him and so to reach heaven. God is ever-present; and men enter heaven, or become harmonious, as they reflect the qualities of God, as they allow themselves to be governed by Principle. It will be noticed that as the allness of Spirit is recognized, the so-called power of matter is denied. Indeed, Christian Science proves conclusively that so-called matter loses its supposititious power in the ratio that the power of Spirit is seen to be the only real power.

The healing of disease illustrates this. Sickness has always a material basis. It springs from the belief that material law regulates or disturbs so-called bodily function, and that if disturbance takes place it is communicated to the human mind which experiences a sense of inharmony or

disease. Christian Science declares that the origin of disease is always due to false belief, that it is an inharmonious condition of the human mind made manifest on the human body. But as the body is itself a false concept of the human mind, disease is but a belief in the reality of evil, or matter, or inharmony. To put it somewhat differently, disease is a false belief that heaven or harmony is not ever-present. Destroy this false belief by Truth, establish the spiritual fact that God, good, is the only real consciousness, and disease is bound to disappear.

Men keep themselves out of the kingdom of heaven or harmony often through self-will. Self-will arises from the belief that there is a mind apart from God. But God is infinite Mind, all-inclusive Mind, and there is no other than the one Mind. The sense of a man possessing a mind separate from God has to be recognized as error in the light of Truth; and as it is recognized self-will gives place to the will of God or to the government of divine Principle. To enjoy the government of divine Principle a man, having acknowledged the allness of good, thereafter strives to lay aside the false belief that evil and material selfishness are real; and as he does so, God is better understood and government by Principle follows. Thus it is that a man gives up the false sense of life in matter, and gains instead the true consciousness of man as the spiritual idea of God, governed by God.

Paul, writing to the Corinthian Church, said: "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." In these words the great apostle referred to what is an ever-present possibility to all. Is not God ever at hand? "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony." These words of Mrs. Eddy, to be found on page 390 of Science and Health, put the matter perfectly plainly. There is only one way of getting rid of ignorance; it is by gaining understanding. The spiritual understanding of Truth ushers men into the conscious harmony of omnipresent good; and the reign of this heavenly kingdom is everlasting because God is perfect Mind.

## Love of Truth

Love of truth shows itself in this, that a man knows how to find and value the good in everything.—Goethe.

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## The Clyde

"As, in ordinary life, great material success, and the romantic, artistic, and lovable qualities are seldom found in the same person, so in states, cities, and rivers we give our custom as traders to the powerful and prosperous, but our affections to the humble, the fallen, the futile, Chicago or Birmingham for our invested capital; Venice or Bruges for our dreams! The name of the Mersey or the Tyne may stir the hearts of Lloyd's and the coal trade, but the Avon and the Severn have charms for the imagination which are in despite of Bristol or Cardiff; and the Dove and Derwent, though we may never have seen them, minister to our sentiments far more than does the Humber, to whose commercial greatness they contribute the mossy waters of the Pennine wells, leaving their poetry behind them, like wise business men, before they come to the malted Trent or the silk-mills of Derby. If the Thames can still be great in commerce, and beloved in literature and art, it is because she is not one river, but many. Her upper waters still retain the glamour of the Prothalamion, though she becomes drab at London, and in her lower reaches can only stir the heart of a poetical sailor like Joseph Conrad." So writes Neil Munro in his book, "The Clyde," and goes on:

"It is so in Scotland, too; the Tweed—the obscure, unprofitable Tweed—gets all the glory of allusion in story, poem, and song, awakening by her very name, in quiet and distant chambers, thoughts of Merlin and haunted halls, castles, harps, men-at-arms, and a thousand phantoms out of books; while the Clyde, her far more richly gifted sister naturally, has merely the fame of trade. To the world which knows her not, but only as a name on maps, shipping lists, and bills of lading, the Clyde, I fear, will ever be a drudge of commerce, a scullery-maid of Glasgow, yet we who know

## A Tramp Along the Black Sea

In "Changing Russia" Stephen Graham describes a tramp along "one of the most beautiful roads of Europe, the highway from Novorossik to Batum."

"A word might well be said on the wild flowers of Gelendzhik (one of the well-known watering-places through which the road ran), he says. 'They do not really pertain to Gelendzhik, the seaside resort, for nobody pays any attention to them. They blossom on the hillside, along the banks of the rivulets, in the quarries and on the cliffs; but few, if any, Russians take the trouble to look for wild flowers, and not even the peasants know their names.'"

"I have walked there in autumn and in spring, and know the wondrous things that bloom on the hills: sweet-williams, crimson and bright as jewels; large Canterbury bells, sweet-peas, rock-roses, goldenrod. You turn off from the roadway and take a stony upland path through the woods, and come upon great patches of Adam's flannel, so realistically named after its appearance. The marbled white butterfly, a dainty lady of the air, settles on the candytuft; little wild tortoiseshells, like toys, scuttle past the blossoms. . . . The blackbirds flutter and chatter in the hawthorns, and passing round a bush to see the bird, you come on delicate fragrant spiraea springing up in the shade. In the open, beside the rough stones, are startling red Geums. The whole wood is a natural garden, growing and thriving under Nature's care. How wonder-

ful her truly must sigh to have her so misunderstood, and grudge a little the purely adventitious honors of the Tweed, whose fame is not a consequence of her natural features, but of human association."

"Ettrick and Yarrow, Melrose, Dryburgh, Abbotsford and Gala are therefore Tweedsides names that stir the mind of culture like trumpet-calls, and the Clyde is—Glasgow!"

"So at least the world thinks. For such as have eyes and their own imagination, independent of the guidance of poet or novelist, the Clyde is, none the less, the most astonishing, beautiful, and inspiring of Scottish waterways."

"The Clyde also, like the Thames, when one comes to think of it, is not one river, but three, so wholly different are her character and destiny at different parts. For miles below her mountain origin she presents an aspect primitive, beautiful, and desirable, as she must have seemed seventeen hundred years ago even to homesick alien conquerors, and the moors, farms, and orchards are unchanged from what they must have been when the Covenanters sheltered in the deep ravines. Then, at Blantyre, commerce claims her, and makes of her a different river—the river the world knows best, that builds and bears the argosies of all the nations, and makes a sullen and degraded way through a great city, to change yet again into a different creature in her estuary that wows the cleansing hills. It is the estuary that today peculiarly redeems the name of Clyde from sordid association, and the Firth of Clyde is unequalled by any other approach in Europe. 'It is Europe, abridged and assorted, and passed before you in the space of a few hours,' says John Burroughs, the American, 'the highlands and lochs and castle-crowned crags on the one hand, and the lowlands, with their parks and farms, their manor halls and matchless verdure on the other.'"

"And besides the flowers there was beautiful fruit; soft cloudy-crimson kizil, russet pears green speckled, rusty brown and purple grapes. Winter cherries looked out everywhere and in great profusion. . . . The children and the peasant women gather wild strawberries, cherries, and kizil plums in sufficient abundance to sell in the market. A pleasant sight they look, coming into the bazaar in the afternoon with baskets of fruit."

## Every Time Would Have Its Song

Every time would have its song  
If the heart is right.  
Seeing Love, all tender-strong  
Fills the day and night.

Fear, the califf, through the night,  
Silent peers about;  
Love comes singing with a light  
And doth cast him out.

Therefore if my heart is right  
I should sing out clear,  
Sing aloud, both day and night,  
Every month in the year!

—George MacDonald.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Portofino, Italy

"There is nothing in Italy more beautiful to me than the coast road between Genoa and Spezzia," wrote Dickens in his "Pictures from Italy"; and no sooner had we turned our backs on the great seaport, but not without a tinge of regret, than it became evident that his appreciation of the Riviera di Levante still holds good," writes Frederic Lees in " Wanderings on the Italian Riviera." Situated within "a narrow, curved creek, which Nature would seem to have taken under her special protection. . . . lies Portofino, with its houses arranged in curves along the quays and in front of its narrow lido—as snug and as sunny a little port as ever a mariner could desire, and so picturesque that I know not where you would find a prettier."

"A row of multicolored boats are drawn up on to the beach, in front of which is a little piazza, planted with acacias. On one side of this square are the porticoes (indispensable to every Italian town), where the lace-makers, during the hot days of summer, sit playing their bobbins with marvelous rapidity, and the old boatmen seek shade and repose. Then comes the graceful curve of the narrower of the two quays, bordered by

houses with pink and yellow facades and green shutters. Seen from an open space opposite the church of San Giorgio, which stands on the high ground of the peninsula, overlooking, on the one hand, the harbor, and on the other, the open sea, this piazza, and above it the green hillside, these porticoes, these fishermen's houses, bathed in sunlight, and their reflections in the usually still water of the harbor, form a picture of incomparable beauty."

"Landscape beauty is not limited, however, to this little nook of the peninsula of Portofino. If you follow the pathways which wind up and down among the olives that cover the hills on all sides you cannot fail to discover many charming and unexpected points of view. There is one walk which is obligatory. It takes you, skirting the grounds of the Castle of Portofino and the gardens of the fine villas which occupy all the most favorable positions on the sheltered side of the peninsula, to the far end of the promontory. There, high above the sea—a lovely turquoise blue, save where it churns itself into foam against the base of the cliffs—you have, in one direction, an uninterrupted vista of water and sky, in another a view of the distant Bay of Rapallo, with the dark forms of maritime pines overhanging the sea in the foreground, and in the distance the hills above the coast, which throughout the day, owing to varying effects of light, are ever changing in aspect. The poet and the painter could find no more ideal spot than this pine-clad point to sit and watch the rising and setting of the sun, the marvelous cloud effects which make the sky a never-tiring picture from morning until night, and the curious changes which are wrought by light and shadow on the surface of the sea."

"All these books are the common property of boys who read. There is something monotonous in their enumeration. Yet think of the gratitude we ought to feel that such should be the common lot!"

## A Passing Appreciation

Leigh Hunt loved dearly to be praised. That is to say, he desired sympathy as a flower seeks sunshine, and perhaps profited by it as much in the richer depth of coloring that it imparted to his work. In response to all we ventured to express about his writings (and, for my part, I went quite to the extent of my conscience, which was a long way, and there left the matter to a lady and a young girl who were with me), his face shone and he manifested great delight, with a perfect and yet delicate frankness for which I loved him. He could not tell us, he said, the happiness that such appreciation gave him; it always took him by surprise, he remarked, for—perhaps because he cleaned his own boots, and performed other little offices for himself—he never had been conscious of anything wonderful in his own person. And then he smiled, making himself and all the poor little parlor about him beautiful thereby. —Nathaniel Hawthorne.

## Inversnaid

This darkness burn, horse-back brown,  
His rollock highroad roaring down.  
In coop and in comb the fleece of his foam  
Flutes and low to the lake falls home.

Degged with dew, dappled with dew  
Are the groins of the braes that the brook treads thro'.  
Wiry heathpacks, fitches of fern,  
And the beebonny ash that sits over the burn.

What would the world be, once bereft  
Of wet and of wilderness? Let them be left,  
O let them be left, wildness and wet;  
Long live the weeds and the wilderness yet.

—Gerard Hopkins.

## Emerson Seeks a Publisher for Thoreau

From "Records of a Lifelong Friendship"—the friendship between Henry Howard Furness and Ralph Waldo Emerson—the following letter is taken:

Concord, 6th August, 1847.

Dear Furness,  
It was very wrong in you not to come and see me in any of these your northern flights. The last of your Boston visits, for example, I set down as a clear case of contumacy, that you would neither come to me nor be at home when I went to see you. But now I write because Henry D. Thoreau has a book to print. Henry D. Thoreau is a great man in Concord, a man of original genius and character, who knows Greek and knows Indian also—not the language quite as well as John Eliot—but the history, monuments and genius of the Sachems, being a pretty good Sachem himself, master of all woodcraft, and an intimate associate of the birds, beasts, and fishes, of this region. I could tell

you many a good story of his forest life. He has written what he calls "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," which is an account of an excursion made by himself and his brother (in a boat which he built) some time ago, from Concord, Mass., down the Concord River and up the Merrimack, to Concord, N. H.—I think it is a book of wonderful merit, which is to go far and last long. It will remind you of Isaac Walton, and if it have not all his sweetness, it is rich, as he is not, in profound thought. —Thoreau sent the manuscript lately to Duyckinck, Wiley & Putnam's literary editor, who examined it, and "gave a favorable opinion of it to W. & P." They have, however, declined publishing it. And I have promised Thoreau that I would inquire a little in New York and Philadelphia before we begin to set our own types. Would Mr. Hart or Mr. Kay like to see such a manuscript? It will make a book as big as my First Series of Essays.

They shall have it on half profits or on any reasonable terms. Thoreau is mainly bent on having it printed in a cheap form for a large circulation. You wrote me once and asked about Hedge. I esteem and respect him all ways more and more. . . . I think he is like one of those slow-growing pear trees whose fruit is finer every year and becomes at last a Beurré Incomparable. I bade him goodbye, seven or eight weeks ago, on board the Washington Irving, and expect him in England next spring. Do you know that I am going thither in October?

Will not Henry Thoreau serve as well as another apology for writing to you? Yours ever,  
R. W. Emerson.  
It may easily happen that you have too many affairs even to ask the question of the booksellers. Then simply say that you do not; for my party is Anacharsis the Scythian, and as imperturbable as Osceola.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Lord Grey and the War

THERE is certainly no man in the United Kingdom today who can claim to speak with the same authority on the subject of foreign affairs as Lord Grey of Fallodon. Entirely apart from his ability, of which there is no question, he has had so prolonged and intimate a connection with the foreign offices of the world, that he speaks, on this subject, with a ripeness of knowledge no one would care to deny. From 1892 to 1895 he was Under Secretary in the Foreign Office, first, with Lord Rosebery, and then when Lord Rosebery became Prime Minister, with Lord Kimberley as Secretary. Then came the decade of Unionist dominion. But in 1905 he became Secretary of State in the ministry of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and retained that office throughout the ministry of Mr. Asquith until he retired, with his chief, on the accession of Mr. Lloyd George to the premiership. It is obvious, therefore, that the man who for the last ten years has guided the destinies of the British Empire, in its dealings with other nations, through all the crises of those years, not merely through the Austrian coup d'état in Bosnia and Herzegovina or the incident of Agadir, but through the two Balkan wars, and the Conference in London, must, from the very necessity of the case, speak with authority. This is so unquestionably the fact that one of the most brilliant of German diplomats, only comparatively recently, told a representative of this paper that he considered Lord Grey by far the ablest statesman in the whole of Europe.

Nor is this Lord Grey's only claim to distinction. He is renowned throughout the British Empire, indeed throughout those countries where the English language is spoken, and throughout the length and breadth of the territory of the Allies, as the very personification of straightforward dealing. Those statesmen, including the statesmen of the United States, who came in contact with him, during the years of the present war, formed the deliberate opinion that he was working and had worked not from any mere national point of view, but with the object, which is after all the greatest national point of view, of bringing about a settlement which should be at once just and permanent. He himself has never made any secret of his opinion that if the present war could not be made a war to end wars, it would be a misfortune to the human race. This view the President of the United States has accepted and accentuated. It was the germ of his original proposals to the British Government, which brought forth that famous state paper of Mr. Balfour's, on the aims of the Allies, which must always rank as one of the greatest despatches ever written. And therefore it may be claimed for him that, though he never sought war, he did not hesitate to wage war, when he felt that not merely the honor and the safety of the nation, but the future of humanity demanded it. What, indeed, Lord Grey has said, again and again, since the summer of 1914, on behalf of the British Empire and the Allies, Mr. Wilson put forth once more in his famous address to Congress, in the name of the United States entering the war side by side with the Allies.

All this being so, the extract from a letter, which we publish this morning, must be of immense interest to the world. In it Lord Grey has laid bare, with a freedom which would have, perhaps, been impossible in an official utterance, his own view of the situation and of the circumstances which have led to it. It was never, he declares, the desire nor the intention of Mr. Asquith's Government to support the members of the Dual Alliance in any aggressive policy against the then Triple Alliance. Not only, he insists, was this the case, but the fact was perfectly realized by the two members of the Dual Alliance, France and Russia. Germany, therefore, had nothing to fear from them. Indeed, as Lord Grey once declared, if the Central Powers had only been willing to allow twenty-four hours for the arrangement of a Hague Conference, the present war could not have taken place. In Lord Grey's opinion this delay was not granted because the Central Powers had reached the point when they had decided that the danger, which had been hanging over the head of Europe for a quarter of a century, must be settled by the arbitrament of the sword. It was for this reason that the famous Austrian ultimatum was dispatched to Belgrade, an ultimatum to every demand in which it was possible to submit to, Serbia did submit, but which contained demands to which Serbia could not submit, and which Austria had admitted were included in it with the full knowledge of that fact and of its attendant consequences.

The crisis of the summer of 1914 was in no sense a worse crisis than that which had been met by the gathering of the ambassadors, in London, at the time of the conference, called in settlement of the Balkan wars. Indeed Lord Grey points out that one of the tragedies of the situation is that that very conference proved that there was actually available in London the machinery for a settlement of the differences which led to the great war. The terms on the first occasion arranged by men, actuated by such absolutely antithetical aims as Licknovsky and Mensdorff, proved quite clearly that nothing save a positive determination to force a war would have presented a diplomatic impasse to the ambassadors, all of whom possessed that confidence in Lord Grey's fairness and integrity, which has been forced upon every man who has ever had dealings with him. Russia, Germany declared, had become a danger it was impossible any longer to ignore. Therefore, Austria used the incident of the Serajevo tragedy to force Serbia into a corner, where Russia was compelled either to desert her, or to abandon her traditional Balkan policy. What sort of a danger Russia was, the world has been learning during the past three years. So backward were the Russian preparations that Germany calculated that her armies could drive through Belgium to Paris, and having flung France to the ground,

still be in time to attack Russia before the Tsar's forces were prepared to move. The resistance of Belgium and the intervention of the British Empire foiled the attack on France. But events have shown that Germany could have completed the conquest of France, had she been able, at her leisure, and still have been in time to have sent her armies, crowned with their new prestige, to the defeat of Russia. Today the fiction of the Russian menace lies exploded in the story of an army whose defeats were partially brought about by secrets sold to the German war office, and by an unpreparedness so complete that the very recruits had not muskets to fight with, nor the arsenals supplies for six months.

It was because Lord Grey was acquainted with these facts, and realized before a shot was fired that the struggle was to be joined between autocracy and democracy, that his influence was exerted to commit the British Empire to the cause of the Dual Alliance. It is this action of his, and of the other ministers of Mr. Asquith's cabinet, which has provoked such bitter animosity in the German people, and which has led them to single out the British Empire above all others, and Lord Grey as the incarnation of that Empire's decision, for their most violent animadversion. They have realized, and realized quite correctly, that it was the intervention of the British Empire, hopelessly unprepared as it was, which turned the scale. When the British army first went to Flanders they jeered at it as a force mercenary in intention and contemptible in proportions. But out of the British army which retreated, foot by foot, from Mons has grown the British army of today, and so the criticism of Lord Grey's policy has increased in proportion to the effectiveness of his fault. Yet, he asks, why should Germany have expected the United Kingdom to remain neutral in the war? It is true that France and Russia, in that event, would have made terms for the moment, but England would have been left isolated and discredited to be the victim of any future attack. The only argument, Lord Grey insists, which the Germans can logically put forward, in condemnation of the British attitude, is that it would have been positively good for mankind that German kultur should have been imposed upon Europe, whether Europe desired it or not. Some such view as this has been repeatedly put forward, during the years of war, but it is hardly a theory which the other nations of Europe can be expected to agree to. Stretched, indeed, a little too far, it has become a drawnet, which has dragged nation after nation into its meshes, until not even the United States has been enabled to remain outside.

### The Mission to Russia

It is universally regretted in the United States, and is no doubt regarded as unfortunate in the allied countries, that the United States mission to Russia, headed by Elihu Root, is not now in Petrograd, or, at least, nearing that capital, rather than a month or so away from it. More or less secrecy will surround the movements of the mission from this time on, but it will be permissible to say that by the time these lines reach the reader it will be on the road. The best wishes of millions of people will attend the group; the democracy of the world will hope that these men may not reach their destination too late. That they have started is likely to encourage the Provisional Government patiently to hold its ground, and to deter the wavering element in the reborn Nation from pressing its claims for a peace that would be both fruitless and temporary.

In personnel, the mission is representative and strong. Careful attention seems to have been given, in its composition, to the point of choosing those suitable, not only to the performance of the general diplomatic task involved, but to the handling of special duties. Thus, comprised in the party, under the veteran statesman and diplomatist, in whose leadership the people of the United States have almost unlimited confidence, are several men intrusted with errands of a delicate character, each of whom has been chosen because of some peculiar qualification. Mr. Root ranks as an ambassador extraordinary, members of his staff as envoys extraordinary or as representatives engaged upon a special, or special diplomatic, mission for the Nation. The mission complete comprises twenty-three persons, and to this number must be added official correspondents, secretaries, clerks, messengers, and so on, the whole making a large and impressive delegation from the largest democracy in the world to the youngest.

Secretary Lansing has found it necessary to speak very explicitly on one point, and of this the press of the country should take due cognizance, namely, that this mission is not intended, but is, rather, forbidden, even to seem to meddle in Russia's internal affairs. It is openly and avowedly sent to offer all the help the United States can give to the people of Russia in their effort to escape from autocracy, but it is not to take sides in their domestic politics. The government upon which they shall agree, provided it be a democratic government, may command the resources of the United States in its support.

It is the purpose of the mission to hold up the hands of the Russian people, in their effort to realize the ideals to which they have been looking for many years, and it will be the duty of Mr. Root to convince the leadership, and the mass of the Russian commonalty, that, in the United States, they will find a friend that will remain true to every obligation it assumed when it cast its lot with the Allies.

### The Revenue Bill

THE responsibility of citizenship in the United States will soon be brought home to millions of people who, heretofore, have felt it only in an indirect and intangible way; and, while this responsibility may come in the form of hardship to some, in the form of a burden to many, and in the form of an unwelcome obligation to all, yet its effect upon the Nation must eventually be beneficial. The United States is enlisted for service in the most calamitous and costly war the world has ever known. It is enlisted, not only to assume its full share of all the obligations to be incurred in the defense of democracy

and civilization from this time to the final settlement, but to lighten, wherever possible, the obligations assumed by its associate nations during the period in which it held aloof from the conflict, allowing them to do its part, as well as their own.

Against the immense outflow of money made necessary by the entrance of the country into the war, an enormous income, over and above the normal revenue, must be provided. This is to be accomplished through an extension and elaboration of the income tax, through increase of excise taxes, through stamp taxes, through the imposition of direct taxes on numerous miscellaneous articles heretofore untouched, and through the collection of duties on imports. In framing the new revenue bill, the Ways and Means Committee of Congress has been compelled to run counter to the political views of a majority of its members, to the cherished personal economic ideals of people of practically all shades of political opinion, and to domestic policies long presumed to be rock-riven, unchangeable, and unassailable.

The result is a revenue measure that pleases nobody, yet one that is recognized, by nearly everybody, as the best that can be drafted in the circumstances. In some instances, doubtless, the imposition may be not only excessive, but oppressive. This particular defect will probably be corrected, and when it is the country will, very likely, accept the view expressed by Representative Nicholas Longworth, Republican, who, in defending what may properly be called a Democratic revenue measure, held that, while it contained some inequalities, its passage was necessary in order to produce the needed war revenue. His contention was that 95 per cent of the burden would fall upon the wealthy, or those of moderate means.

Major Henry L. Higginson of Boston, one of the highest financial authorities in the United States, speaking, in an interview with this paper, of the necessity of all assuming their proportionate share of the cost of administering the Government through this critical period, has expressed himself as in favor of reducing the limit of income tax exemption to \$1000, because he believes the income tax equitable. He would make the tax on the minimum income light, increasing it with the increase in income. "The man with a \$500,000 income," he said, "can part with one-third of it without suffering; that may not be true of people of \$1000 income." "Every man and woman had better give up something for the sake of our country, which means all that we have in this world, excepting our sense of honor and honesty."

In these days, it is gratifying to find that so many people are giving up something that has been dearer to them even than money, for the sake of their country. That is, they are giving up their prejudices, their set opinions, their partisanship, temporarily, at least, and allowing what they have been wont to consider political and economic heresies to have free swing, because they realize that this is no time for theorizing or hair-splitting. Perhaps Congress also may soon be moved by this broad sense of patriotism.

### Zeebrugge and Bruges

ZEEBRUGGE, the seaport on the Belgian coast, which has earned such an unenviable name throughout the world as one of the most notorious of the German submarine bases, is quite a modern affair. No doubt, there was always a village hereabouts, but the port of Zeebrugge, with its massive crescent-shaped mole of solid masonry, protecting its outer harbor from the northwest winds; with its extensive warehouses, elevators, and railway tracks, is the direct result of the revival of Bruges, the ancient, old-world Flemish city, some eight miles across the plain, to the southeast. That is, it is eight miles by rail, but by the splendid Canal Maritime, which today connects the two towns, it is but six. To appreciate the full importance of Zeebrugge, it is necessary to understand something about the Canal Maritime. It is, as has been said, six miles long. It is 230 feet wide, accommodates seagoing vessels of a draft of twenty-five feet, and terminates, at the Zeebrugge end, in the inner basin of the harbor. This inner basin communicates with an extensive outer harbor, and the whole is protected by the great mole already referred to. It is, therefore, in every way as though it had been constructed for the very purpose to which it is now being put. In the days of peace, however, it was employed far otherwise. In those days many merchant steamers, large and small, made their way back and forth between Zeebrugge and Bruges; whilst from Zeebrugge itself a regular line of ships ran to Hull, on the east coast of England. The little town was, in fact, gaining rapidly in importance as the port of Bruges.

Bruges is, of course, far and away the most important place in the neighborhood of Zeebrugge, and to go there from Zeebrugge is to journey from the Twentieth Century into the Middle Ages. The old town, indeed, preserves its medieval appearance better, perhaps, than any other Belgian city. Its market hall, with the belfry which Longfellow has made famous rising from the center of the facade; the Cathedral of St. Sauveur and the Church of Notre Dame; the Hôtel de Ville and the Church of St. Jacques, are all notable buildings, reminiscent of the days when Bruges was a great city, the chief city, indeed, in Flanders.

It was in the Fourteenth Century that Bruges reached the height of its prosperity. In that period it was the northern counterpart of Venice, and the bourse of Bruges regulated the rate of exchange in Europe. The city's history, however, goes much farther back than this, for here was a considerable city in the Seventh Century. Baldwin II of Flanders, the count who married Estrud, the daughter of Alfred the Great, first fortified the town, and made it his chief place of residence, and, before the year 1180, it was recognized as the capital of Flanders. Indeed, where the railway station stands today, on the famous Marché du Vendredi, was wont, in those times, to be performed the ceremony of proclaiming the new counts of Flanders. After 1180, Ghent began to assume a place of preeminence, but until the final closing up of the city's access to the sea, which, owing to the silting up of the River Twyn, was complete towards the end of the Fifteenth Century, Bruges was able to keep pace in power and wealth with her neighbor. It was, indeed, out of

compliment to the staple industry of the great city that Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, founded the famous Order of the Golden Fleece, in 1429; and it was here that he was married to Isabel of Portugal, amidst a display which was counted lavish even for those days. As for the Bruges of today, that is, of the moment, or the Zeebrugge of the moment, little or nothing is known to the outside world. Zeebrugge has become synonymous with submarine, whilst Bruges finds mention less often, perhaps, than ever before in its long history.

### Notes and Comments

IT WOULD be interesting to know exactly why it is that ever since the President appointed Mr. Root head of the Mission to Russia, certain citizens of or dwellers in the United States have thought fit to deluge us with anonymous attacks upon the Mission in general and its head in particular. Mr. Ruskin once said that he never wrote an anonymous letter in his life because he never wrote one to which he was ashamed to put his name. Apparently all our correspondents do not share Mr. Ruskin's views on this subject. What, however, they might have been expected to comprehend was the uselessness of their waste of postage stamps.

QUITE an important section of the war museums which are being started in several of the belligerent countries will have to be devoted to the trench news sheets. The French army is the most prolific in these, the point appearing particularly to enjoy giving rein to his sense of the comic, the esprit gaulois tang being by no means lacking in his journalistic productions. The British army in Macedonia also has, one hears, its paper, the Balkan News, which is a well-printed four-sheet production. It prints an appeal to the contributors to send in their script "as round and schoolboyish as their natural pride will allow," so that the mixed staff of Israeliite, Greek, and Italian compositors may deal with it easily. The British soldiers in Macedonia particularly appreciate books of adventure as a relief to trench warfare, which is described by the Balkan News as "an absurdly prosaic and depressing affair."

COUNSEL for a street railway company, doing business in some of the most thickly settled districts of Greater Boston, told the House Rules Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, the other day, that his company could not raise any money, and that its earnings had shrunk \$1,000,000 in three years. More people than three years ago are now going to and fro daily in the districts referred to. Seemingly, however, they are not patronizing the street railway company. Apparently they are getting to and fro in every other way possible, in preference to putting up with what the street railway has to offer in the way of accommodation. Some day the traction companies will try a plan for making their patrons comfortable in transit, and find that it will pay.

MANY people will be found to agree with a recent writer in England, who declared that he had observed "with regret and alarm," that the pictures of English boys patriotically digging, as a preliminary to putting in potatoes, have reached the French illustrated papers with the largest circulation. Such pictures cannot, he insists, but produce a bad effect in that land where digging is understood. There is, in particular, one picture of a row of Eton lads working with commendable energy, but alas, they are digging as digging was never done before. It is not the first time that the ubiquitous press photographer, with a highly developed sense of the dramatic, has caused trouble.

WHEN a large mid-Western manufacturing company attempted, not long ago, to bring its discontented employees to terms by threatening to move its plants to another town, the latter, through the medium of its press, made it plain that, while it was encouraging the establishment of such enterprises within its corporate limits, it would not willingly profit by the troubles of a neighbor. It looks as if municipal ethics might soon form an important branch in the economics department of the up-to-date university.

THE possession of a silver dime was something to which the average child in the United States aspired in other days. It is now found that this coin is losing its hold upon the youthful imagination. A silver quarter, it seems, has a much greater attraction. This would leave the dime practically without friends, were it not for the strange infatuation the coin has for the traction employees who are called upon to break 25 and 50-cent pieces into change.

THE inexorable war which has been declared by the statistician, in the United Kingdom as in many other countries, on the drink traffic, still continues. The latest and one of the most effective efforts comes from Mr. Arthur Mee, who, in an open letter to Mr. Lloyd George, after pointing out that, since the outbreak of the war, the people of the United Kingdom have spent £500,000,000 on drink, continues: "This trade has used up shipping equal to a fleet of sixty ships of 5000 tons working all the time; it has robbed us of man power equal to about 100 days of all our war work; it has consumed more food than the whole British Army—the weight of food and other stuffs carried about for it, in ships and trains, has been equal to the solid material carried by the Navy to all our fighting fronts."

THEN, later on in the letter, Mr. Mee gives the positive side, as it were, of the picture. "You know," he says, "what prohibition did for Russia: it raised her savings from £8,000,000 in the last year of vodka to £177,000,000 in a year of prohibition. It has made her free." Those who know anything about the internal position in Russia, before the abolition of vodka and since, will be able to do more than endorse this contention of Mr. Mee. It is safe to say that without the Tsar's ukase abolishing vodka in the autumn of 1914, the revolution in the spring of 1917 would not have been possible.